

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 326.—Vol. 12.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

PRICE [WITH SUPPLEMENT] 4D.—STAMPED, 5D.

THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE topics of the past week are as painfully exciting as they have been varied and numerous. Unquestionably the most important event that has occurred for some time past is the sudden and unexpected death of the Sultan of Turkey. Abdul Medjid has died at the early age of thirty-eight, but not before he had lived long enough to dissipate the resources of his empire and bring it to the very verge of ruin. Had his father, Sultan Mahmoud, been permitted to complete the reforms he instituted with much sagacity and elaborated with equal courage and carefulness, the civilisation of Europe would have been successfully grafted on the old Turkish stock. Without losing anything of their individual character, and without virtually abjuring the sanitary laws of their religion, the Turks would gradually have acquired enough of the political economy and military discipline of their more advanced neighbours to have enabled them to hold their own in the midst of jealous rivals. But it was otherwise ordained, and a weak and sensual Prince, confounding shadows with realities, has volatilised the spirit of his predecessor's improvements, and rendered Turkey the object of scorn and cupidity to the civilised world. The new Sultan, Abdul Aziz Khan, who, in accordance with Mohammedan law, succeeds to the throne to the prejudice of his youthful nephews, is described as a Mussulman of the old school, ascetic in his own habits, prompt in action, imbued with a rude sense of justice, and opposed to the new-fangled and doctrinarian notions of modern times. Could he have become possessed of the supreme direction of affairs at an earlier period there is every probability that he might have checked the downward progress of the empire. It has been a fatal error to apply European axioms of government to an Asiatic race; and, indeed, no nation could retain internal vitality with which foreign Powers were ever interfering with an air of authority. A reasonable apprehension, therefore, arises lest it be too late for reaction to have a salutary effect. The time was when Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan might have proved an excellent successor to Sultan Mahmoud, but it does not follow that he may be equally well suited to come after an Abdul Medjid, vacillating only in good, but obstinate in his adhesion to pernicious counsels. Everything of course

depends upon the present Sultan's tenacity of purpose, combined with conciliatory manners and deportment. If he can at the same time oppose a firm front to the officious interposition of the European Powers, and curb his own subjects with a steady hand, a brighter future may yet be in store for the Ottoman empire.

Scarcely less alarming—we had almost said encouraging—is

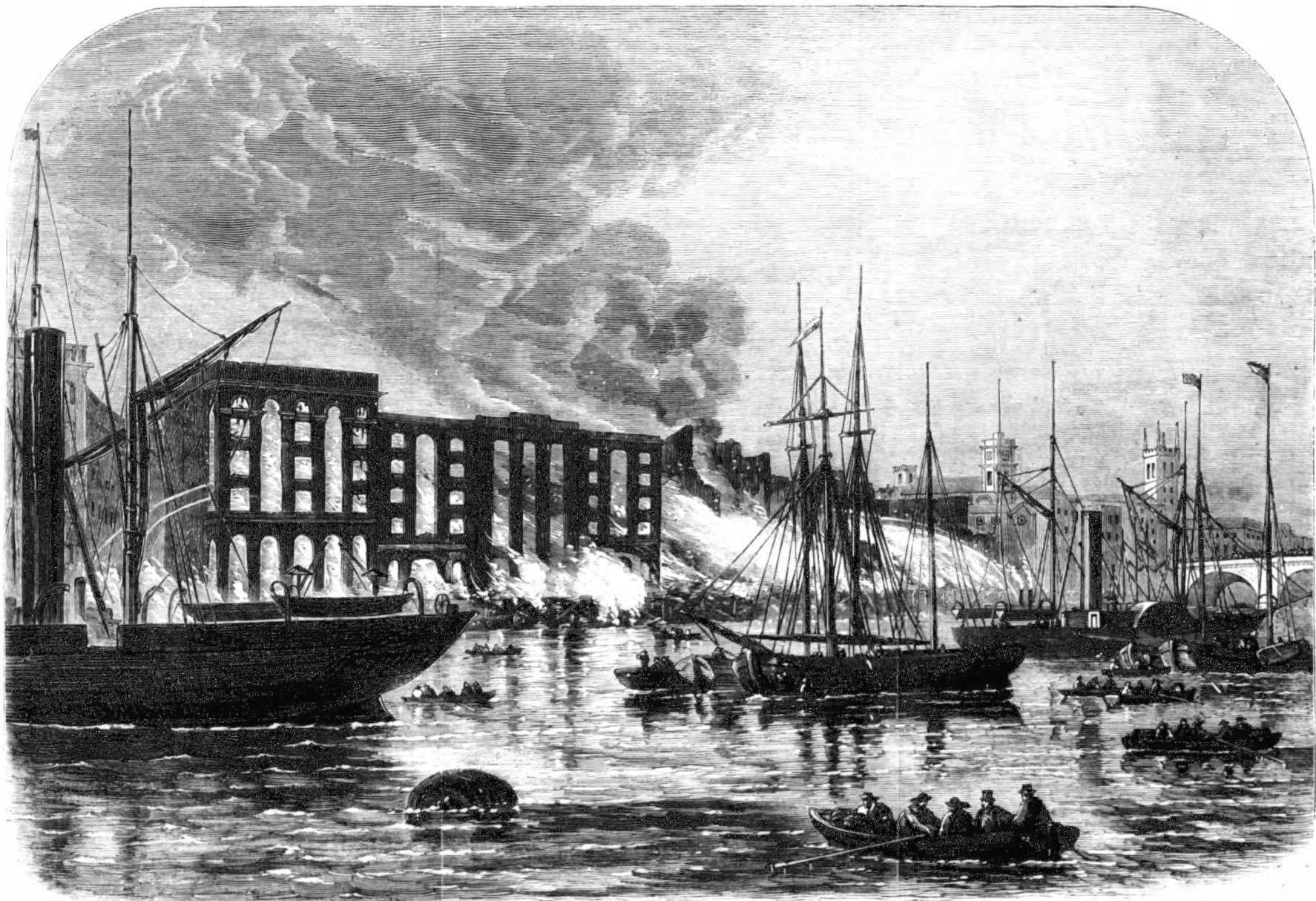


THE LATE MR. JAMES BRAIDWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

the serious illness of the Pope, which, before these lines meet the eye of the reader, may have terminated in the death of that weak but well-meaning old man. At his decease will Napoleon III. continue to maintain a strong garrison at Rome for the sole purpose of perpetuating a system of intolerable abuses? We are far from denying that in the mediæval ages the Roman Church and priesthood rendered memorable services to all future generations in maintaining the germs of free thought and the knowledge of a Deity, and in preserving the intellectual acquisitions of past ages; but not the less earnestly do we demand the close of an obsolete system, and a termination to a state of things universally admitted to be perilous to the tranquillity of Europe. The kingdom of Italy has been recognised as an established fact by Napoleon III.; but it is a kingdom without a capital. Should Pio Nono be gathered to his fathers, we may fairly ask of his Imperial Majesty to raise no further obstructions to the unification of the Italian peninsula.

At home we have seen, only ten days ago, a fiercely-contested struggle on an ecclesiastical question which has been allowed to degenerate into both a political and a religious dispute. Poll the kingdom through, and there can be little doubt that a vast majority of the population would vote against the retention of church rates. The only argument in their favour is that they are, as it were, a lien upon certain lands which are purchased subject to this claim upon them. By all means, then, let such lands continue to fulfil, or to commute, these obligations; but there are very many cases in which this rule does not apply, and religion must be at a low ebb if men's own impulses will not prompt them to keep in a decent and decorous state the temples of their own and their fathers' God. A freewill offering is always worthy of acceptance, but surely not a tax compulsorily levied and grudgingly paid.

Not only in foreign lands, but among ourselves also, has Death laid his equal hand on the dwellers in stately mansions. A familiar name has passed away from among us. A Judge, venerable by reason of his years, and distinguished for the integrity of his judicial career and the purity of his private life, has been summoned to appear before a tribunal from which there is no appeal, because error is impossible. Few men have ever been better prepared to meet such an ordeal. Full of



THE GREAT FIRE AT SOUTHWARK.—THE RUINS AS THEY APPEARED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY.

years and honours, Lord Campbell has retired from the scene of duty to receive the reward of an honourable and well-spent life.

If less distinguished by the world's regard, not less noble has been the career of another one who, with equal suddenness, but under far more appalling circumstances, has been cut off in the full vigour of his manhood. Mr. James Braidwood has fallen at the post of duty, and his admiring, if mournful, countrymen will hardly fail to make due provision for his bereaved widow and helpless children. A grander and more beautiful spectacle has not been witnessed by the present generation than the dreadful fire below London-bridge. The conduct of the people was scarcely less impressive than the fearful brilliancy of the conflagration. Awe and subdued by the sublimity of the flames and the vast destruction of property, the wildest and rudest were toned down to civility and mutual forbearance. It was as one reads of wide-spread floods in tropical lands, where the serpent and the dove shelter on the same bough, and where the most timid animals nestle close to the fiercest beasts of prey. And there was good reason for this awe. To any one at any hour might happen a like calamity. Here, apparently, every advantage was at hand for extinguishing the flames. There were steam-engines on the river, and both steam and hand engines on land. The evening was clear, bright, and still; there was scarcely a breath moving, and yet every moment the fire gained in intensity and in extent. On the land side there was no water. In vain are the fireplugs carefully marked, in vain are men trained to the most skilful and daring management of the engine, in vain even are walls built fireproof, if water be wanting. This is nine times out of ten the complaint. Everything else is ready, but everything else is useless, because there is no water at hand.

There is a ludicrous feature in every circumstance, however painful or appalling. On the morning of Monday last the entire population of the metropolis, indeed of the whole kingdom, was carefully informed that the Great Fire of London took place in the year 1666. To most readers that was an item of real news, and very likely also to the reporters. There was no time to have searched the record of London fires; but some one, wiser or more hasty than his fellows, remarked with authority that this was undoubtedly the greatest fire since that in Charles II's reign. The nearest reporter jotted down the idea in his ever hungry tablet, and whispered to his neighbour the freshly-acquired intelligence. Pincock's "History" furnished the date, and henceforth the present generation will indissolubly associate the year 1861 with the year 1666.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

As will be seen at length, by reference to another column, the French Emperor has definitively acknowledged the Italian kingdom, with a reserve as to the question of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter.

The Corps Legislatif has voted, almost without discussion, £6,000,000 sterling for extraordinary credits, thereby raising the estimated expenditure of France for the current year to nearly £90,000,000 sterling.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon will meet at Vichy MM. de Lavette, de Grammont, and Admiral Barrot, Ambassadors at Constantinople, Rome, and Madrid. It is rumoured also that MM. de Moustier and La Tour d'Auvergne will assemble there—one from Vienna and the other from Berlin; and possibly M. de Montebello, who represents France at St. Petersburg. If MM. Walewski and Thouvenel accompany the Emperor, the meeting at Vichy will be quite a diplomatic congress.

A corps of 2000 men is being organised for Cochinchina. This corps will consist chiefly of artillery and marines. With the gendarmerie and native troops actually under formation it will constitute the army of the new colony.

SPAIN.

The Spanish proclamation relative to the civil war in America states that the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality in the struggle between the "Federated States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South."

The Emperor of Morocco has issued a proclamation in which he announces himself determined to fulfil the treaty with Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon journals assert that the Portuguese Government refuses to acknowledge the new Italian kingdom.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree suppressing the Order of Sisters of Charity.

The Duke of Saldanha has published a letter in which he declares that he will not take the lead of any revolutionary party.

PRUSSIA.

A military convention has been concluded between Prussia and Saxe-Coburg. The Coburg contingent to the Federal army passes over to Prussia as it now stands—officers and men, guns, ammunition, &c. The Prussian Military code will henceforth be law in Coburg.

Advices from Coblenz state that the Prussian Government is occupied with putting the defences of the principal fortresses of the Rhine, such as Mentz, Cologne, &c. more in accord with the improvements lately made in heavy artillery. An inspection is to take place by the most distinguished officers of the special branches of the service. The inhabitants of the above places hope that the towns will be extended beyond the present ramparts, which press them in too much.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet have unanimously adopted the address to the Emperor propounded by M. Deak.

The last accounts represent the agitation in Hungary as being on the increase, and that thirty thousand men are concentrated near Pesth.

The semi-official journals of Vienna publish a denial to the assertion of some French papers that the English Ambassador at Vienna had, in an interview with the Emperor, insisted upon a solution of the Hungarian question.

Twenty Austrian Prelates have addressed an appeal to the Emperor Francis Joseph in reference to the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church. The recent concessions made to Protestants in Austria are the immediate origin of the address; but the Prelates soon proceed to discuss the more exciting Roman question. They

denounce the "King of Sardinia" in the most emphatic language, and express an ardent hope that the Emperor of Austria may feel himself called upon to come forward as the protector of the successor of St. Peter, whose cause they proclaim to be that of God upon earth. The debates in the Reichsrath at Vienna are becoming very animated. A proposition of M. Muhlfeld for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for securing the liberty of the person, and another to secure the inviolability of letters, gave rise to an angry discussion. M. Rieger, the organ of the anti-unionist party, attempted to introduce the question of nationalities, but was stopped by a call to order. M. Rieger then said, "Liberty of speech is, then, restricted!" The President replied, "Order, order!" M. Rieger exclaimed, "Huzza for liberty of speech as practised in Austria!" The President said, "I call you to order!" and M. Rieger retorted, "I call you to justice!"

The health of the youthful Empress is again so impaired that she has been compelled to quit Vienna for the milder climate of Corfu.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

No less than one hundred and forty villages are reported to have been in revolt in consequence of the indisposition of the peasants to wait for complete emancipation.

The following telegram is important:—

The Imperial decrees for regulating the election of members to the Provincial, District, and Municipal Councils have been published. The electoral laws contained therein are conceived in a liberal spirit. The eligibility of members is in no way affected by their religion or profession. The electoral franchise is very comprehensive. No person under twenty-five years of age can be an elector. The judge of the district will be the president of each district council, and the burgomaster that of each municipal council. The Imperial decree relative to the organisation of the Council of State for Poland has been published. The new Council is to be composed of the members of the Council of Administration, of members appointed by the Emperor, the members of the superior clergy, the governors of the provinces, and the president of the Agricultural Association. Its functions are to examine and give a deliberative vote on new laws, on the budget for the year, and on all charges brought against public functionaries.

The *Czas* publishes news from Warsaw announcing that M. Wielopolski had proposed the formation, under the title of "Polish Military," of a flying column of 6000 men to maintain public order in the country, instead of the Russian troops.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Sultan died on Tuesday morning at five o'clock. His brother Abdul Aziz Khan succeeds him. Constantinople is quiet.

The *Presse* states that Fud Pacha has been appointed Governor-General of Syria.

The inhabitants of Bucharest, to the number of 40,000, assembled in the Champ Philarete on Sunday, and celebrated the anniversary of the national movement of 1848. Every one present signed a petition demanding a union of the Principalities, that Prince Couza should remain at the head of the State, and that a new electoral law on the broadest basis should be proclaimed. Perfect order prevailed.

Omer Pacha is said to have almost entirely succeeded in disorganising the rebellion in the Herzegovina. Numbers of the insurgents have returned to their homes, accepting the offers made of concessions; and the scattered bands who remain in the field are not likely, it is supposed, to offer any enduring resistance.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was opened on the 26th of April. The Governor, in his speech on the occasion, expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace and progress on the frontier, and in the general prosperity of the country. The estimates of the revenue submitted to Parliament were far below the expenditure.

A bill for separating the provinces had been introduced, but it was considered likely to be thrown out.

The Home War Office has asked for £30,000 towards the expenditure on account of the military forces in the colony. It was not likely to be granted this Session.

A temporary decline has taken place in exports; the imports were very considerable. The exports of wine had fallen from £35,000 to £15,000.

INDIA.

Mr. Laing has been compelled to go to sea, as we reported last week; and a general opinion prevailed that he would find it necessary to avoid the risk of a further residence in India, and would forthwith return to England. Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, is dead.

Volunteering for general service goes on briskly among the men, but the officers, as a body, are holding back. Four Bombay regiments—viz., the 29th, 30th, 31st, and the 2nd Rifles—have been disbanded.

Slight disturbances have taken place in the South-Western Provinces and indigo districts.

India is ringing with expressions of grateful surprise at the large amount of subscriptions that have been collected for the purpose of relieving our suffering fellow-subjects in the North-West. It was hoped that by far the greater portion of the subscriptions would not be required for the purpose for which they were intended. Everything depended upon the fall of rain in July; if that failed, the English subscriptions would be devoted to anticipating the inevitable misery of next year.

The Maharajah of Cashmere and the Rajah of Jheend have withdrawn the claim on the part of their soldiers, who were present at the siege and storm of Delhi, to share with the British force in the prize-money realised by the capture of the city, and in the subsequent operations.

CHINA.

There is little news from China. The Prince of Kung acts for China in matters political, and everything he has hitherto said or done in relation to ourselves shows him desirous to take circumstances as they were arrested at the end of the late campaign, and make the best of them. It is to be feared that the Emperor and his anti-foreign advisers are dispirited, and cannot muster courage to return to the capital.

Reports state vaguely that a rebellion has broken out in Mongolia. The non-activity of the Emperor is causing much anxiety to his friends, among whom we are supposed in a manner to be reckoned. If the Manchu dynasty should now prove wanting to itself matters will become hopelessly embarrassed.

At Peking the members of the various foreign Embassies are meeting with all civility. The residence of the British Legation is an enormous place, with detached buildings covering about four acres and a half of ground. Workmen of various kinds are busily engaged putting it in good repair. At Tien-Tsin trade is beginning to prosper.

The principal news from Shanghai relates to the fluctuating success of rebels and Imperialists. Two naval expeditions had gone up the Yang-Tze in search of deserters from English ships; the first visit was to Nankin, where a number of English sailors were captured in the service of the rebels; the next was to an Imperial camp, with corresponding results. On the 30th ult. the American expedition sailed up the Yang-Tze.

A NOVEL BUSINESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says:—"A company has just been started, on strictly High Church principles, for the sale of a new-invented winding-sheet for burials. 'It is high time,' says the prospectus, 'that man, on quitting this life, should cease to be frightful or ridiculous; he is frightful if wrapped in a common sheet, and ridiculous if dressed in his ordinary mundane attire. The newly-invented winding-sheet supplies a desideratum; the religious emblems with which it is ornamented make it a costume the aspect of which inspires nothing but feelings of consoling resignation.' The company promises 30 per cent. dividends. N.B. Table linen is also supplied by the company on the most moderate terms."

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The report that the towns of San Marco and Ziguano had been stormed by the Royal troops and burned proves to have been false. Another Bour-bois attempt has been made in Sicily: one hundred and twenty emissaries of the reactionary party landed near Syracuse. They were, however, immediately surrounded and made prisoners by the Italian soldiers; and, if we may credit the account received, dealt with after the severest military fashion. Twenty-three of them are said to have been shot.

The National Guard have arrested a band of brigands on Mount Vesuvius.

According to the *Debats*, King Victor Emmanuel, in his reply to a deputation from Rome with an address from the inhabitants of that city, made some very important allusions relative to the possession of Rome and Venice. With reference to the former, he said it was a moral victory that was to be gained, and of its success he was certain. As to Venice, he said things were more serious—it was a question of right time and of force. But he had faith that Italy, in the supreme contest, would give all her strength for the redemption of Venetia.

The Chamber of Deputies, after an animated debate, have adopted the bill on the national armament by 218 against 30 votes.

It is rumoured that Ricasoli is shortly to meet the Emperor of the French at Vichy.

Prince Piombino, who was banished from Rome, is to be made a senator of the Italian Parliament.

ROME.

The health of the Pope is still bad. It appears that a dangerous form of erysipelas has broke out in his left leg, and that symptoms of a paralysed liver have been manifested.

It is asserted that the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador, will leave for France to-morrow (Sunday).

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

The war now appears to have commenced in earnest. By advice to the 18th inst. we learn that both armies were in motion, and that the Federal troops had attacked the Confederate station at Fort Bethel, but were repulsed with the loss of about a hundred men killed and wounded. Their leader, Brigadier-General Pierce is said to have lost his presence of mind. The Confederates had, however, been obliged to evacuate Harper's Ferry, which they did in great haste, previously destroying all the Government property. They subsequently abandoned the whole line of the Potomac with the intention of concentrating their forces at Manassas Junction. At this point a general engagement will most probably take place.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the vicinity of Washington, but without any serious result.

It is reported that General Butler had completed his preparations for an attack on Yorktown.

Three companies of Federal troops, while making a reconnaissance in the direction of Vienna, Virginia, were fired upon by a masked battery. Twenty men were killed, wounded, or missing.

The Governor of Missouri had issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 State troops to fight the Federal Army. The Governor was being pursued by General Lyon, and we may soon expect to hear of a conflict in Missouri, which may possibly react upon the other Border States.

The Confederate Government, it is said, was going to send an agent to Brazil to try and form an alliance. The immediate object is not mentioned, but we presume it is with the intention of obtaining naval assistance against the Federal fleets.

The officers of the United States' frigate *Susquehanna* had resigned their commissions.

Very great complaints are made of the inefficiency of the commissariat of the Northern troops. The bad management of this department is said to be creating a feeling of dissatisfaction among all the Northern volunteers.

The hostile feeling in the North towards England, though less rancorous, was still very strong, as the impression prevailed that Southern privateers will be able to sell their prizes in British ports.

The war risks on American ships had been raised considerably by the underwriters.

Late news from Texas informs us of a sad state of affairs there. Constant fears are entertained of attacks from hostile Indians, and the women and children are flying in large numbers to the forts for protection. The farmers are renewing the old Border practice of carrying their rifles at their backs while their hands are on the plough.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND RIOTS.

The *Toronto Leader* gives the following summary of the causes and course of the disturbances in Newfoundland:—

Until an investigation has been made into the recent riots in Newfoundland it will not be very easy to understand the causes to which they owe their origin. It is, however, possible to indicate some of the causes at work prior to the elections, which inflamed the public excitement to the highest pitch. During the elections, and on the opening of the new House, the explosion of popular passion produced serious and, in some cases, fatal riots. So far did things go that it was found necessary to dispatch troops twice from Halifax, N.S., to St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland. According to the accounts received by telegraph, it appears that Lieutenant-Governor Bannerman was, on the 11th of May, prevented by the mob from opening the Legislature. The Government claim a majority of three in the new house; and the inference is plain that the rioting came from the partisans of the opposition. Sir A. Bannerman telegraphed the facts to Halifax, and requested Lord Mulgrave to send him a sufficient number of troops to restore the supremacy of the law and prevent further outrages by the mob. In reply to this call for assistance, 200 men of the 62nd Regiment, under command of Colonel Fordyce, and accompanied by Dr. Hunt as surgeon, were sent to St. John's by the steamer *Delta* on the 15th of May. The case was deemed urgent, and the steamer had instructions not to call at Sydney on her way, but to proceed direct to her destination.

The account of what followed is not very connected, and we have to fill up small gaps in it by the assistance of the dates and facts in our possession. It is evident that, after all, the House met without the aid of the troops from Halifax. It met on the 18th, and the troops did not embark till the 15th. St. John's must therefore have been as unprotected as ever, at that time. Of this the mob appears to have taken advantage; for on the 11th, probably before it was known there that troops were being sent from Halifax, a collision occurred between such troops as were previously in the island and the mob; in which, unlike the Fort Sumter bombardment, four men were killed. It is said that the troops by the *Delta* were assailed by the mob, armed with guns used in the seal fishery, and other destructive weapons, and prevented from landing. This report was current in Halifax on the 21st; but it lacked confirmation. It is not impossible that 200 troops might be prevented from landing by a mob of armed fishermen. If the mob had possession of the row of brick and stone buildings near the front of the harbour they could have shot many of the troops without being exposed to danger themselves. For some reason or other, it is certain that the first troops sent on from Halifax were insufficient; and on the 18th a second detachment was dispatched in the *Hydra*, a war-vessel which has just arrived from Bermuda. Before this second detachment sailed intelligence was received in Halifax that the dwelling-house and stables of Mr. Hayles, the leader of the Government, had been set on fire by the mob and destroyed.

These are all the facts in our possession relating to the fatal political riots which have just occurred in one of the sister provinces. Of the causes we know scarcely more. That the riot had grown out of religious hatred we see no reason for asserting. The whole difficulty, as far as we know at present, appears to have been entirely political.

AMATEUR BANDS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—It having come to the knowledge of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society that the members of the police force had formed several bands among themselves, and that the more advanced who were able to play together now numbered sixty, the Council communicated with Sir Richard Mayne offering the bands an opportunity of appearing at the promenades of the society in the gardens, South Kensington, Sir Richard at once granted the required permission, and to-day is the day appointed for the first performance in public of the amateur bands of the G and H divisions.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

THE death of the Sultan—more than once prematurely reported by telegraph lately—was announced late on Tuesday night by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. His Majesty Abdul Medjid died on Tuesday morning, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Abdul Medjid was born April 23, 1823, and was the eldest son of Mahmoud II., whom he succeeded on the 1st of July, 1839. He ascended the throne of his ancestors at a most critical epoch in the history of Turkey. The battle of Nezib had just been gained by Ibrahim Pacha, who seemed to have beaten down the might of the Ottoman empire, and thus the Sultan commenced his reign in an unfortunate state of affairs in every respect, and at a very early age. In this critical juncture the leading European Powers interfered to prevent the dismemberment of the dominions of the Sultan. The Pacha of Egypt refusing to accede to the terms of the Treaty of London, his obstinacy was ultimately brought to reason by British cannon. It had been anticipated that the reforms initiated under the stern rule of Mahmoud would be prevented under his somewhat facile successor.

To introduce Western ideas of humanity and equal government into Turkey was the object of Reshid Pacha in introducing the Tanzimat, or reforming ordinance, promulgated in the first year of the Sultan's reign. It has encountered the steadfast opposition of the old Turkish party, who see clearly that whenever its principles are acted upon in the land Moslem ascendancy will be at an end. It has improved to a great extent the condition of the Christian population, but most of the evils which it was to extirpate still exist. The education of Abdul Medjid was not that which a European Prince should have received, but it is better than a Sultan ordinarily obtains. His father desired to place him under the care of a French gentleman of great ability, but the Koran was appealed to by the priesthood, and Abdul Medjid was doomed to ignorance. His personal aspect has been thus described by a traveller:—"He is of the middle stature, with jet-black hair, beard, and moustache, the latter closely trimmed. His complexion is very pale, and he wears an aspect of the deepest melancholy. There is much kindness of expression in his large, dark, and yet sorrowful eyes, and his voice is singularly pleasing and musical."

Of the late Sultan's successor, the *Times*, in a leading article, says:—"This is Aziz Effendi, his brother, and the only other surviving son of Mahmoud. Aziz is said very much to resemble his father in character and vigour of will, but to be, not a reformer and free-thinker, but a strict Mohammedan, and a reactionary in politics. Though much confidence ought not to be given to the estimates formed of an Oriental Prince who has been jealously kept in idleness and almost in seclusion all his life, we think it likely that the new Sultan will prove a man of more powerful mind than his brother. He is thirty-one years of age, and of strong constitution."

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

THE reply of the Government of France to a proposition made by Austria and Spain that the Roman Catholic Powers should act together in support of the temporal power of the Pope has been published. M. Thouvenel commences by stating that the sentiments expressed by the said Governments are in entire conformity with those of the French Government, and that it equally lamented and condemned the aggression against the Pontifical States, and has, so far as political considerations allowed, done all it could to limit the consequences. He then recalls the fact that the temporal power of the Pope is not purely a Catholic arrangement, but that England, Prussia, and Sweden were parties to the Treaty of Vienna which restored the Pope to the possessions he had lost. The highest expediency (says M. Thouvenel) agrees with the greatest social interests in requiring that the chief of the Church should maintain himself on the throne of his ancestors; but at the same time the wise exercise of power and the consent of the populations are the first considerations of the solidity of power. The despatch then announces that the Emperor is about to acknowledge the new kingdom of Italy, invites Austria and Spain to follow his example, and to adopt the principle of non-intervention, which has secured the peace of Europe; and concludes by giving the assurance that, under any hypothesis, France will not adhere to any combination which is incompatible with the respect it professes for the dignity and independence of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence of its troops at Rome.

RECOGNITION OF THE ITALIAN KINGDOM BY FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of Tuesday says:—The Emperor has recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. In notifying this determination to the Cabinet of Turin, the Government of the Emperor declare that they decline any responsibility in enterprises of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe, and that the French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence there shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council of Ministers, made the following statement:—

The Government is happy to announce to the Chamber an event which will be received with great satisfaction by the Italian people. The Emperor of the French has recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The right of our nationality, which until now has only been given in the conscience of the people of Italy, will soon become a right recognised by all Europe. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France and England definitively determines our position in Europe. Italy is now placed among the other sisterly nations, and occupies the place which has long been denied her. The recognition of the Italian kingdom is the fulfilment and the seal of the memorable words pronounced by the Emperor of the French in July, 1859. In replying to the congratulations of the constitutional bodies of State of France shortly after his return from the glorious campaign of Italy, he said, "The future will show the results of this peace for the happiness of Italy, the greatness of France, and the peace of Europe." The Chamber will certainly acknowledge as a fresh proof of the Emperor's goodwill the moment itself which he has chosen for making this solemn manifestation. It is certainly his intention to render less painful to Italy the great misfortune by which she has been overtaken. Italy will see in this fresh cause for being grateful to the generous nation whose genius and noble instincts the Imperial Government so well represents. I do not consider that I am lowering the dignity of Italy in declaring that she ought to be thankful to France. Do not fear that our gratitude towards France can demand of us the least sacrifice of our rights or of our interests. Between France and Italy there cannot be any conflict of interests. Liberty, progress, and humanity will henceforth be the sole, common aims of civilised peoples. Italy and France will go hand in hand to this noble result. Such is the new basis of the policy of the Emperor of the French inaugurated by the war in Italy, a policy which will form the best title of his glory, and which will give to the world that which it is most in need of—namely, peace founded on justice. Let us rejoice at this new success, but do not let us forget that our work is not yet completed. We owe this success principally to wisdom, constancy, concord, magnanimous emulation, efforts, and sacrifices. We still require these virtues, the effect of which cannot be compensated by any friendship or foreign support. These virtues are the true motives of the past and the measure token of the future.

Prolonged cheering followed this address. Signor Musonino, member of the Left, then said he found a deficiency in the communication of Baron Ricasoli, in his silence with regard to Rome, "our capital by right." He asked for explanations. Baron Ricasoli replied:—

There is at present no Ambassador of Italy at Paris, nor any French Ambassador at Turin. This part of our relations has not been settled, but will be so very shortly. As regards Rome I can assure you that the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important for the Government not to incessantly occupy themselves with it. The Chamber will, however, understand the gravity of the question, the difficulties of which must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with Napoleon which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I certainly cannot fix, we shall arrive at such a result as will meet the best wishes of the nation. In the meantime I can assure you that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy does not involve any condition nor any insult to our national rights.

IRELAND.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.—A superintendent of a mission, the Rev. Thomas Waller, has "suffered" at Pallaskerry, Limerick. He and his readers had put up placards containing texts of Scripture from the Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures, which for ten days remained undisturbed; but, in consequence of an address from the altar, they were on Monday week torn down, the windows of the building were broken, and the scripture-readers were violently assaulted. The police were unable to protect them. On Tuesday week the war raged with increased fury. Mr. Waller had placards put up again. He and the readers were assailed with missiles of all sorts, pelted with stones, and covered with filth. The police asked the clergyman to remain in a house while they implored the priest to quiet the mob. He indignantly refused that sort of protection, and, trying in vain to get his horse to move against the shower of missiles, he walked through the crowd and was struck with a stone on the head, which nearly knocked him senseless. The police afterwards declared that if he had then fallen they could not have saved his life, for the mob would have trampled him to death. He was cut in two places on the head.

SCOTLAND.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, the foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument was laid upon the Abbey Craig, near Stirling. The monument is to be an imitation of a Scottish baronial tower, 200 feet high and 36 feet square. The site is one which commands a magnificent view of the broad valley in which lies the plain of Bannockburn and the castle rock of Stirling, and which the picturesque reaches of the Forth among which Wallace gained his most memorable victory. The procession was marshalled in the King's Park at Stirling in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. At one o'clock it started to the Craig, which is at a distance of two miles from the town. The appearance it presented from the summit of the rock, as it slowly approached along the winding road from the narrow streets, was extremely interesting, the grey uniforms of riflemen and the dark blue dresses of the artillery corps contrasting with the scarlet uniforms of Engineers and the quaint costumes of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Free Gardeners, and Sons of St. Crispin. Before different civic bodies were borne a number of interesting relics, including the sword of Wallace, Robert Bruce, and Sir John Graham. Sir Archibald Alison addressed the assemblage. In thanking, in the name of those present, the building committee, he said that no such gathering had mustered near that spot since the day when the army which fought at Bannockburn assembled under the Abbey Craig. Mr. Sheriff Glasford Bell then thanked the subscribers to the monument. The Rev. Dr. Rogers, the secretary, followed with a vote of congratulation to the Wallace family, represented in the male line at the meeting by General Sir Maxwell Wallace. At a banquet which took place in the Corn Exchange Hall, after "The memory of Wallace" had been proposed by Sir Archibald Alison and that of Bruce by Sheriff Bell, Professor Blackie proposed the toast of "Scottish Literature" in a speech which was received with much applause.

THE PROVINCES.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CONVICT WARDER.—A determined attempt was made on Saturday by a convict named Burkett, who is undergoing a long period of penal servitude at Chatham, to murder one of the keepers, a warder named Cooper, who has received such injuries at the hands of his assailant that it appears doubtful whether he will survive. A party of convicts of which Cooper had charge, including Burkett, were employed in brickmaking, and the ruffianly assault was made with the shovel with which Burkett had been working.

THE LOAN FRAUDS AT LIVERPOOL.—Chalkley was brought before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate on Tuesday, on remand, charged with embezzling the funds of the Liverpool Tradesman's Loan Society. Another case was brought against the prisoner. Two ladies, named Dickinson, residing in Salford, had obtained loans from the society, depositing security to the amount. One of these loans was paid off in 1857, and the other in 1858, and no other loan had been obtained by them. Chalkley, however, had filled up forms of application in their name stating that the loans were required on the same terms as before (i.e., on security of title-deeds, &c.), and obtained the money from the directors in the usual course, and banked it to meet his other defalcations. This was a solitary case out of many in which the prisoner obtained very large sums of money from the directors by means of forging the names of customers of the society, and presenting fraudulent applications with forged signatures attached to them. Witnesses examined proved beyond doubt the culpability of the prisoner respecting the applications being forged, and, after one or two of the prisoner's banking transactions had been adduced in support of the prosecution, he was committed for trial on three charges of forging and uttering.

THE INSURANCE FORGERY.—At the City Police Court, Manchester, on Tuesday, Edward Williamson was again brought up charged with extensive frauds and forgeries committed by him whilst agent in that city for the Royal Exchange Insurance Company. Two fresh charges were brought against him. In the one case a fire happened, on the 1st of April, at the house of Mr. Hermann Dessauer, who was insured for £1000. Mr. Dessauer estimated his loss at £12 5s., but the prisoner represented to the insurance office that the claim was £368 8s. 6d., and received a bill for that amount. The second case was that of a fire which occurred at the house of Mrs. Yates, Oldham-road, who was insured for £1700. On Jan. 13 a fire occurred at Mrs. Yates's, the damage done being about £17. The prisoner returned to the office a claim of £423 10s. 6d., and that sum was paid. In the former of these cases Mr. Hodson, the valuer, was represented as having charged £7 11s. 6d., whereas he only charged £1 11s. 6d., the "1" having been altered into "7"; and in the latter the charge was £1 11s. 6d., which the prisoner altered by putting an "0" after the £1. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes.

A CARELESS NURSE.—A Mrs. Cook, of Eastbourne, sent a nursemaid out with two children (twins), aged about a year and a half, particularly cautioning her not to go to the seaside, as there was a high wind and a heavy swell. The girl disobeyed orders. At the narrowest part of the walk the girl let go her hold of the perambulator, in which was one of the children, a little boy, and, probably impelled by the wind, it ran headlong over the edge of the wall, and was swept out by a retiring wave. Many efforts to catch the carriage with the poor child, as it was tossed to and fro, were made. A soldier made a desperate endeavour to rescue the child, but failed. A gentleman then rushed into the water and brought the child ashore, but it was quite dead.

MR. ROEBUCK ON EDUCATION.—Mr. Roebuck presided yesterday week at the annual distribution of prizes at the Sheffield Collegiate School. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The hall was suitably decorated for the occasion. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the course of his remarks, said:—"There are very curious things—I think pretty nearly everything—come before us in the House of Commons. Among others I have lately had my attention directed to a system of education, and one of the many curious results obtained from the inquiries which have been instituted into education is this—that half-time men, men who devote only half the time that is usually devoted to the obtaining of knowledge, acquire quite as much knowledge as those who devote their whole time to it. Now, I have no doubt that will appear very heterodox, and the learned gentlemen will look with wonder at it. But you may work the mind too much. Just as you find in the mere business of life, that when you tire a man out he will not do in the last hour what he did at the beginning, and you prevent him being the same man next day; so it happens in education, and the commissioners employed to investigate the question have come to this result—that half the time usually employed has produced results quite equal to those attained by full time. Now, one great advantage of that is, that the whole community may be educated. We have been told that the poor have not time for education; but if the time given were only half the time given at present we may entertain the hope of having the whole community educated. All I can say to you is, 'Do your utmost to aid this great institution.' I use the word advisedly, for believe me when I say if there is one thing that distinguishes England more than the rest of the world it is that her people are amenable to the law in exact proportion as they are amenable to reason."

SHOCKING CRIME.—An inquest was held on Monday at Diss on the body of a man named Sheldrake, who had shot himself to evade apprehension on a charge of attempted murder. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday week Mr. Ringer, the deceased's master, was absent from home with his wife, the house being left in charge of their servant-girl, Susan Garrod, and the out-premises in charge of Sheldrake, who was Mr. Ringer's general out-door servant. On Mr. Ringer returning he found the girl wounded in the breast. She stated that Sheldrake had shot her in the orchard about three hours before, and she had remained all that time in the house without any assistance. Sheldrake, who had concealed himself in a ditch hard by all night, was apprehended next morning. When he saw the policeman approach he put the muzzle of a gun into his mouth, and blew his brains out. He was only twenty-six years of age, was married, and had two children. He was a returned convict, and was taken by his master with a ticket of leave, which expired about a year ago. The girl's statement is that, in the afternoon, a female cousin came to see her, and that Sheldrake joined them, and they sat and drank a bottle of wine, which made them all sick. After her cousin left, Sheldrake began to annoy the girl, who threatened to tell her master. She went out soon after into the orchard, and Sheldrake, who had taken his master's gun from the chaise-house, shot her in the breast and face. She rushed into an outhouse and bolted herself in, and he followed her and threatened to break open the door with an axe. After some time he went away, and she then made her

escape into the house. Sheldrake also tried to get into the house, but, not succeeding, he went away. He met his father the next morning, and told him that the gun went off accidentally, and that he shot the girl "stone dead." The father stated at the inquest that he believed his son was impelled to destroy himself, not on account of the "accident" by which he had injured the girl, but by the distress he had suffered through not having sufficient means to support his family. This elicited the fact that the deceased received from his master only six shillings a week, on which he had to support himself, his wife, and two children. The jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se." Susan Garrod, who is described as a good-looking and intelligent girl, is still in a very dangerous state.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—An accident occurred, a few miles from Burton-on-Trent, yesterday week, to the 7.5 p.m. passenger-train running from the above-named junction to Tattbury, to catch the main trains from Darby to Crewe, Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester. The engine and guard's van broke away from the passenger carriages, and tumbled one on the top of the other down an embankment twenty feet deep. The driver (Smith) was scalded to death by the steam which escaped before he could be extricated, the stoker (Toms) was taken out alive, but the guard (Gardner) was crushed to death on the spot. The stoker died on Saturday morning. On the inquest some disclosures were made which, if substantiated, will seriously affect the management of the company. Three witnesses who examined the line after the accident affirmed that many of the sleepers were dragged several inches from their places, that the material of them was rotten, and that the pegs which are wedged in the chairs to keep them to the rails were many of them out and scattered about the line. Under these circumstances, the inquest was adjourned for the purpose of obtaining the attendance of the Government inspector.

PERJURY.—We last week mentioned that Steele, the parish clerk a Blakeney, Gloucestershire, had been found murdered in the church, into which he had gone on returning from the public-house with beer for his supper. At the inquest, however, it was elicited from the widow that she found her husband in the church, and dragged him to the belfry steps. The deceased had had an attack of apoplexy, but his wife thought he was intoxicated, and was desirous of taking him home unobserved. The current report that the poor man had been murdered is, of course, a fiction. The widow has been taken into custody on a charge of perjury.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An accident attended with the loss of two lives occurred on Saturday afternoon at Manchester. It is the custom at large mills to have the engine-boiler cleaned out at least once a month. For this purpose the boiler is fitted with what is called a "mud-hole door," which is fastened on with steam-bolts. The plan adopted for cleaning is to let the steam off first, and about two hours afterwards, when the boiler is cool, to remove the door and for some person to get inside. This custom of a monthly cleaning is adopted by Messrs. Birley and Co., and their fireman, George Bowman, knew well how to perform the operation. On Saturday, however, he seems to have been in an unusual hurry to get away. His wife brought him his dinner, and from her appearance it is supposed that they intended going out together for the afternoon. The engine was stopped about a quarter to two o'clock, and at ten minutes past two the fireman commenced removing the steam-bolts on the mud-hole door. As soon as a portion of them were removed an explosion took place. The steam rushing out tore the door off, and scalded both the fireman and his wife. She was found standing against the wall, quite sensible, and able to talk. He was discovered, after a search, several yards off, hiding in a corner of a building which was near, and perfectly sensible. Both were immediately removed to the infirmary, where the man died the same evening at seven o'clock, and the woman on Sunday morning at six.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

THE Royal steam-yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, arrived off Gravesend on Wednesday morning, having embarked at Antwerp the Prince and Princess of Prussia and their two infant children, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Gravesend about an hour previous to the disembarkation, which took place at the Custom House jetty, Royal salutes being fired from the guns of New Tavern Fort, and from the opposite battery at Tilbury. Their Royal Highnesses were received on landing by the Mayor and members of the Corporation. As the state of the tide rendered it impossible to bring up the Royal yacht off the Terrace Pier, the exhibition of flags, banners, &c., was not so profuse as on former occasions; but, nevertheless, the line of route from the jetty to the railway station was handsomely decorated.

The Royal party travelled on the South-Eastern Railway to the Bricklayers' Arms station, where it was joined by the Prince Consort. Escorted by a body of Lancers, they then proceeded in four of the Royal carriages to Buckingham Palace.

THE SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.—We have now some report of the actual working of this scheme, carried on, as it seems, by forced labour. The correspondent of the *Times* speaks of "men brought up in gangs from their villages and made over to the agents of the company," and this at the very season when their crops are ripening, and the task of uniting the Red Sea to the Mediterranean was so uncongenial to them that "a number of men contrived to escape from the train, but were in a few days recaptured and sent back to their taskmasters." Our contemporary adds:—"Whether this system of impressment can be carried on long enough, or relentlessly enough, to keep down the accumulations of sand in Lake Mezenai, and to defeat the inevitable tendency of the Isthmus of Suez to widen itself, remains to be proved. What is certain is that the scheme is being pushed unscrupulously and pulled unblushingly, and that the tactics foreseen at the outset, and against which we have so often warned our readers, are now being actively practised. The results actually achieved may be learnt from M. Lesepes's own report, 'Sur l'Etat actuel des Travaux dans l'Isthme.' They consist in the erection of a wooden jetty and tramways at Port Said, as well as workshops and dwelling-houses for the workmen, in the introduction of dredging-machines and other apparatus, in the construction of a small aqueduct, and a system of earthenware pipes for the supply of fresh water. As for the more substantial works alluded to in the report as on the point of being executed, it is only by an ingenious confusion of the past and future tenses that they could be made to serve M. Lesepes's purpose. One-sixth of the total estimated expense of the undertaking has already been laid out before any one of the physical obstacles has been encountered that led Robert Stephenson to pronounce the scheme not absolutely impracticable (as has been insinuated), but ruinous as an investment."

THE DISPUTE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—At an important meeting of masters on Monday night, attended by the representative of nine-tenths of the metropolitan building trade, the "payment-by-the-hour" system was unanimously adopted. The new system is to commence on the 1st of July. The masters have requested the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to arbitrate between them and the masters.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE NEW TRAINING COLLEGE.—A meeting to inaugurate the opening of the New Training College, in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, which has been erected at Stockwell, was held on Wednesday. Lord John Russell, who has for a long series of years taken an active interest in the operations of the society, presided. It appears that the new college is intended for the training of one hundred female teachers, and that the old institution in the Borough-road is to be used exclusively for the training of young men. The chairman, in a brief but interesting speech, spoke strongly in favour of an education for the poor which was based upon scriptural principles; commented in language of praise upon the practical acquaintance with cookery and domestic employment which the institution afforded; and indulged in a reminiscence of the labours of Wilberforce and Brougham, W. Allen and S. Gurney, on behalf of the British and Foreign School Society.

VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY WITH LINESMEN.—Comparing attainments for the purpose of noting progress must prove highly advantageous to our volunteers; and the regular troops may be considered the proper criterion by which to make the test. On Saturday afternoon the members of the London Rifle Brigade were afforded an opportunity of instituting such a comparison by a grand field-day held with the troops in garrison at Chatham. Altogether there were about 4000 men on the Lines under the command of Major-General Eyre. As to the result, the volunteers have certainly no reason to be ashamed of the manner in which their evolutions were performed.

A PRIVATE IN THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS, while marching from Kingston to Guildford last week, fell down in the ranks from the heat of the weather, and died soon afterwards. Two other men fell from the same cause, but recovered. It was found that they were each wearing two pairs of trousers to lighten the burden they were compelled to carry, which weighed about 90lb. per man.

A MARRIAGE has been celebrated at Bristol under singular circumstances the bridegroom being upwards of ninety years, and the bride fifty years old. Neither of them had been married before. They are both in receipt of parochial relief, the man being a cripple, and the woman blind of one eye, and asthmatic.

COUNT LADISLAUS TELEKI.

COUNT TELEKI, whose recent suicide excited so great a sensation throughout Europe, had for a series of years been absent from the arena of Hungarian politics. In the year 1848 the Count had exercised the functions of Ambassador from Hungary to the French Republic, and during his subsequent exile he was known to be actively engaged in advocating the cause of Hungary through the medium of the English and French press. It was, indeed, alleged that he maintained the most intimate relation with the Ruler of France, and that he might be regarded in the light of a mediator between Louis Napoleon on the one hand and Kossuth and Klapka on the other. These ideas seem borne out by the fact of Teleki's appearance in Piedmont and in Geneva, Klapka's headquarters, and by the part he took in the formation of the Hungarian legion.

Suddenly Count Teleki reappeared on the scene of politics. Under an assumed name, and provided with an English passport, he repaired to Dresden for the ostensible purpose of visiting some members of his family resident in that city. There, about the end of last year, he was arrested, and, conformably with the terms of the Cartel Treaty, delivered up to Austria, whose police did not until too late discover how much wiser it would have been to have taken no cognisance of the affair. The Austrian Government was thrown into considerable perplexity. Teleki was one of the forty leaders of the Hungarian revolution who had been condemned to suffer death. Was it possible, after the lapse of ten years, to carry out this sentence? Such an idea could not for a moment be entertained. The Emperor consequently determined to smooth away all difficulty by pardoning Count Teleki, requiring him only to promise that he would break off his connection with the emigration, fix his permanent residence in Austria, and abstain from taking any part in politics. It was now believed that the Emperor Francis Joseph had transformed a bitter enemy into a devoted subject. But no such thing. After a few weeks of retirement Teleki reappeared in public life as the avowed leader of the Radical party in Hungary. He disavowed any promises or pledges to the Imperial Government, with which he repudiated all connection on the ground of the deposition of the house of Hapsburg from the throne of Hungary on the 14th of April, 1849. He was greeted by the applause of the populace, who at every opportunity proclaimed him the future Palatine. But this enthusiasm was not of long duration, and it was easy to perceive that the time was not opportune for attempting any violent movement, for in the Hungarian Diet the preponderance speedily manifested itself in favour of the Moderate party, headed by Deak and Eötvös. The contest between the Revolutionists and the Moderates was kept up by several stormy debates in the Diet, and on the morning of the day on which it was expected that the decisive battle would be fought it will be remembered that Count Teleki was

found dead in his bed. That he died by his own hand there is no reason whatever to doubt. For several days prior to the event his taciturnity and absence of mind had been remarkable. He did not recognise persons with whom he was intimately acquainted, and to certain questions addressed to him he returned indirect or equivocal answers, the meaning of which afterwards became sufficiently clear. To a friend who recommended him to remove to lodgings more comfortable than those he occupied, he replied that he should soon remove to another place, and one in which he should permanently abide. He had purchased new pistols, with one of which he was shot, and the other was lying loaded on the bed.

Count Ladislaus Teleki was born in the year 1811. His father,

who was a man eminent for his learning, for several years filled the post of President of the Hungarian Academy. Count Ladislaus was himself a man of considerable literary attainments, and he was the author of a tragedy on a subject from Roman history. Throughout his life the rich magnate was devoted to democratic principles, and was an enthusiast in the cause of freedom and equality.

THE FLAGS
PRESENTED BY VICTOR EMMANUEL TO
THE NEW ITALIAN REGIMENTS.

THE death of Count Cavour, although a terrible blow to all Italy, has not paralysed her action. The stimulus once given to a people panting for freedom, they must accomplish some great end if they remain united, and it is Italian unity that the hopes of all the Italian patriots must rest for the future.

Already fresh regiments are being formed, and the dispositions of the military forces already under command are proceeding steadily, while the new regiments seem to catch the enthusiasm which the late events of the war for freedom has raised, and are full of spirit and of devotion to the cause they have espoused.

This enthusiasm has lately been recognised by the King, who has caused flags to be conveyed to the new regiments as a present from himself, expressive of his confidence in the courage and patriotism of the Italian troops.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN THE BAY OF
ALGESIRAS.

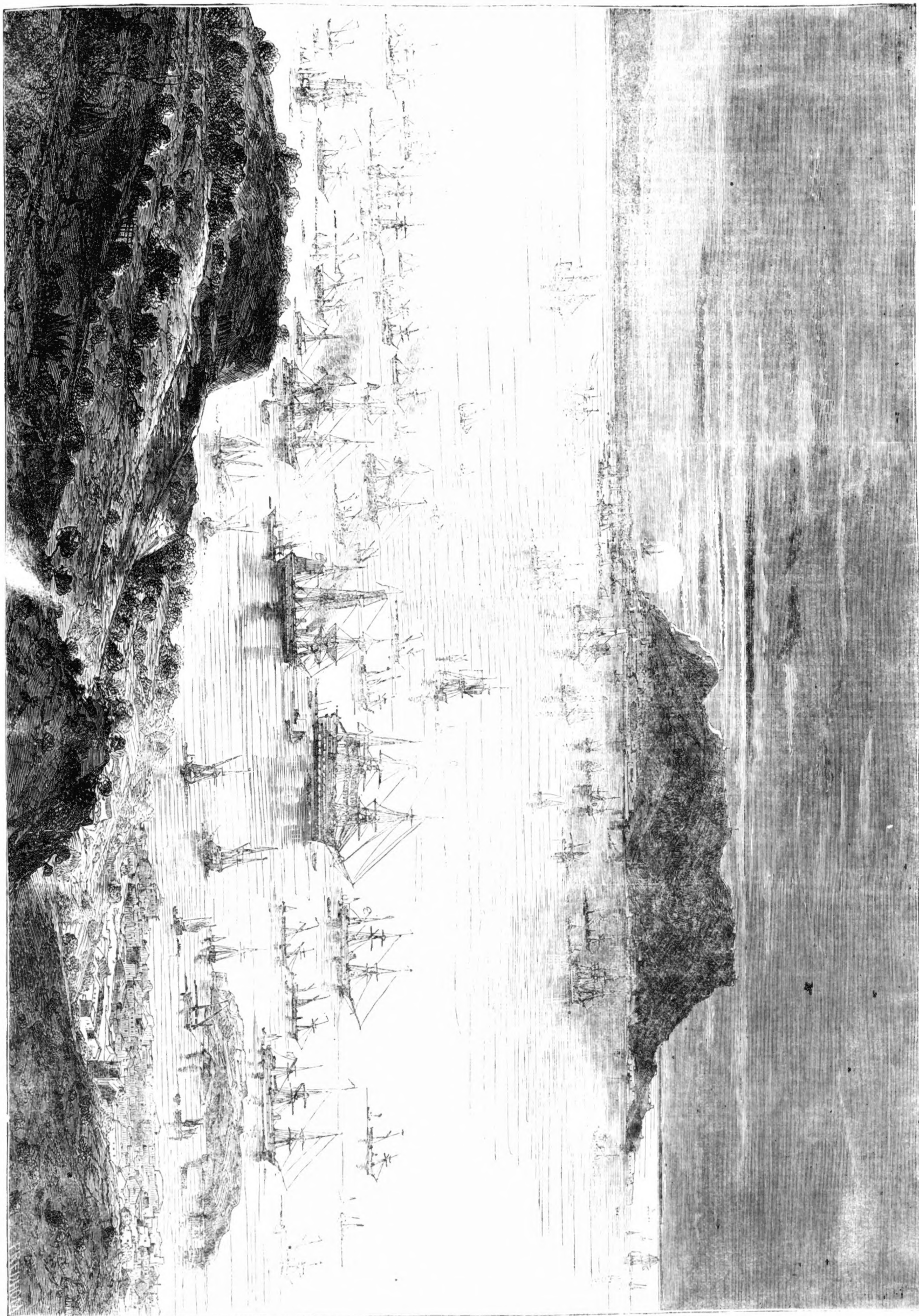
THE bay of Algeiras, which is perhaps the largest roadstead of Europe, has been the scene of the reunion of the Spanish fleet. Its position in the Straits of Gibraltar renders it a military port of the utmost consequence to Spain, and its utility has seldom been more obvious than on this occasion, when the vessels were enabled to ride safely in its waters. The Government of Isabella II. strongly fortified the island which defends the entrance of the roads by transporting from Seville to this point several guns of the heaviest calibre, while a squadron of twenty-two gun-boats, under the command of Brigadier Pinson, is placed at anchor in the waters of Algeiras, under the formidable shadow of Gibraltar. A new frigate, the Conception, has received orders to push on its armament, that it may take up a position on the coast while dispositions are made in order to place in the environs of the city a camp of about thirty thousand men under the command, it is said, of General Prim. One would suppose that this exhibition of force was intended to expedite the second payment of the indemnity which the Emperor of Morocco had agreed to send to Spain on account of the late war; it would appear, however, that the Emperor has not secured the money sufficient for the indemnification. The Kabyles respond to the demand for cash by a volley from their muskets.



THE LATE COUNT TELEKI



PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE NEW ITALIAN REGIMENTS BY KING VICTOR EMMANUEL. (FROM A SKETCH BY SIGISMO GILLOTTI.)



THE STANCHION IN THE BAY OF ALGERIANS.— (ON A SKETCH BY DEBAND HANCOCK.)

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 165.

THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The first thing which demands our attention this week is the death of the Right Hon. Baron Campbell, Lord High Chancellor of England. Lord Campbell was, as all know, a member of the Upper House, but he was so often in the House of Commons that we had come to look upon him as belonging to us almost as much as to the House of Lords. Indeed, whenever there was anything important going on here, as soon as the rising of his own House had liberated him from the woolsack we were sure to see him marching down the corridor with slow but firm step to take his seat in the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons. When the last division upon the paper duty came off he was present in his place till one o'clock in the morning, and was one of the "strangers" who were ordered to withdraw when the division was called. On such occasions the "strangers" are marshalled by the side of the door by the police, and Lord Campbell usually took his place in the crowd like any other stranger; but on this occasion the doorkeeper, thinking, no doubt, that an old man of eighty at that time in the morning must be fatigued, courteously arose and offered the noble Lord his seat; and for a time the Lord Chancellor of England sat on the doorkeeper's chair. He did not, however, remain there long, for, with that boyish restlessness which to the last characterised his Lordship, he soon got up, and was off to the crowd again to chat with some brother peers about the probabilities of the division. Lord Campbell, as we all know, was not born a Lord, and he had none of the stiff, stately, cold, dignified demeanour of a peer; on the contrary, he liked to mix with the crowd, and would freely chat with his next neighbour, whoever he might be. We have often seen him in chat in the lobby with perfect strangers who were obviously quite unconscious that they were talking to the Lord Chancellor of England; and some years ago we saw him when he was Lord Chief Justice quietly riding on the box of an omnibus, on his way from the railway station to Aldershot. There was to be a famous review there; and when he got to the station there was for some little time a commotion amongst those who knew him as to the mode in which he was to be conveyed to the field; but he soon settled the difficulty by mounting to the coachbox of one of the omnibuses. It was reported in the papers that he sat on the "knifeboard;" but this was not true: he sat by the driver, and we, who did sit on the knifeboard, close behind the noble Lord, well remember that we had an interesting chat with his Lordship about the weather, the crops, and all sorts of matters; and we further recollect that we took the liberty of remarking to his Lordship that he was probably the first Lord Chief Justice who had ridden upon an omnibus; and that he replied, "Many Lord Chief Justices have ridden upon worse conveyances, my friend." Of Lord Campbell as a statesman, lawyer, judge, and author we say nothing here. We have formed our opinion upon these matters, of course, but it does not come within the scope of these articles to record our views. When we have seen his Lordship he was, so to speak, in his undress, and our opinion of him as a private gentleman is that he was the cheeriest, most approachable, and most chatty "old boy" that we ever met with. We were not surprised to hear of his sudden death. It is true he looked as if he might live for many years to come, for, to the last, there were no symptoms of decay in his solid, compact, frame, nor did his mind display the least sign of failure. The last time we saw him he walked across the lobby as firmly as ever, and seemed so lively and bright, and full of chat, that you would never have dreamed that he was over fourscore. But he was at an age when life is insecure. Nor do we regret his sudden death. It is better thus to die than to linger in the world after the bodily and mental powers have decayed, or to live for years a dying life of weakness, decrepitude, and pain. Lord Stratheden his eldest son, already in the Peers, takes the title and estate, but not the mantle, of his father. Lord Stratheden was in the House of Commons until last year, but he did not shine there. In short, his Lordship is nothing in particular, except a long, prosy, and tiresome speaker, with a singular voice, and action verging upon the ridiculous. And now who will succeed to the woolsack? Surely, Sir Richard Bethell. He was passed over in 1859, but can he be passed over again?

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

No! Sir Richard Bethell is not to be passed over again. On Tuesday night the House was on the qui vive to know who would have the Great Seal. Some said that Lord John was still obstinately bent upon securing the prize for his kinsman, Sir John Romilly; others insisted that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn had the greatest claims. But about six o'clock there were evident signs that the question was settled. In less than an hour it was known that Sir Richard was to be the man, and before the House rose he confessed the soft impeachment, and received the congratulations of his friends. And now we are to lose Sir Richard from the House of Commons, and an immense loss it will be: there is not a man in all England that can take his place. It is true that in great political fights he seldom took a part; indeed, he is not suited to scenes of excitement, nor did he ever produce much effect upon the House when he entered into the political arena; but in his own walk he is a giant. For close reasoning, for subtle analysis, for power to unravel legal complications and clear away obscurities, he has no equal. And his eloquence, too, is of a high order. It is true that his speaking has something of a lisping affectation in it which at first makes it unpleasant to listen to him; but you soon get used to this, and then you cannot but admire, and even still more admire, the elegance, the correctness, the power of his language, and the calm dignity and impressiveness of his manner. We know that he is sometimes petulant and overbearing, and at all times sufficiently conscious of his superiority. Great men are apt to be, and can afford to be, so. And in really great men this is not offensive. It is in little men only that it offends. Sir Richard once said, when offered a Vice-Chancellorship, "Do you think that I will take £5000 a year to listen to nonsense when I can earn £15,000 a year by talking sense?"

A TIE.—CONDUCT OF MR. SPEAKER.

On Wednesday, when the House divided upon the amendment of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, that the church-rate bill "be read this day three months," the numbers were found to be equal, and the Speaker was called upon to give his casting vote. And he gave it in favour of the amendment, prefacing his vote by a speech in which he set forth his reasons for the course which he was about to take. Now, as we think it to be our duty to say a few words upon this vote, and the reasons given, we will copy Mr. Speaker's speech in full, and here it is:—

The Speaker, having declared the numbers, said: If the equality of voices had arisen in an earlier stage of this bill, I should have had no difficulty in my course, because, guided by a rule which has been established by many able men who have preceded me in this chair, I should have desired so to vote as to give the House another opportunity of deciding the question of itself, rather than to take that decision into my own hands. But that rule does not prevail on the third reading of a bill. We have now reached the third reading of the bill, and I find that the House hesitates and is unable to arrive at a decision, or to express any determination whether this law shall stand or shall be changed. As far as I can collect the opinion of the House from the course which the debate has taken, I think the general opinion of this House is in favour of some settlement of this question different from that which is contained in this bill. I think I shall best discharge my duty by leaving to the future and deliberate determination of this House to effect a change in the law if it thinks right to do so, rather than by taking upon myself the responsibility of that change. I, therefore, give my voice with the "Nocs."

And, now, was Mr. Speaker right or wrong? This is the question, and, before we attempt to answer it, first let us hear what Mr. May, the author of "The Law and Practice of Parliament," says upon the subject of casting votes. "In the performance of this duty (i.e., the duty of giving a casting vote) Mr. May writes, 'he, Mr. Speaker, is at liberty to vote like any other member, according to

conscience, without assigning a reason; but in order to avoid the least imputation upon his impartiality it is usual when practicable to vote in such manner as will not make the decision of the House final, and to explain his reasons.' It is, then, clear that the usual practice of Speakers when they were called upon to give casting votes has been to give them in such a way that the House might, in some subsequent division, have an opportunity of deciding itself, without his interference. In short, the language of the Speaker has usually been in effect this:—'Gentlemen, there is an equality of votes upon this measure, and I must give the casting voice. Now, this is an awkward position for a Speaker, as it is necessary, above all things, that a president of a popular assembly like this should be impartial, and not take any side. I shall, therefore, vote for the bill, in order that at some subsequent stage you may divide again, and thus I shall be relieved of responsibility, and all imputation of partiality.' And it will be observed that Mr. Speaker in his speech recognised the wisdom of this practice; but then he adds, 'This rule does not prevail (hold good, he meant) upon the third reading of the bill;' meaning that, as the third reading of a bill is the last stage, the House could have no future opportunity of reconsidering its decision. But was this the third reading of the bill? Unfortunately for the reasoning of the Speaker, it was not. It was the amendment of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, 'that the bill be read a second time this day three months,' that was the question, and not the third reading; and, if Mr. Speaker had given his casting vote against that amendment, then the main question, that 'the bill be now read a third time' would have been put, and upon that another division might have been called, and the House would have had opportunity of reconsidering its decision; indeed, after the third reading there is still another question—namely, 'that this bill do now pass;' and even upon this final stage it is quite competent for the House to divide. So that, in fact, the Speaker was clearly wrong when he said 'this rule does not prevail (hold) on the third reading of the bill,' for it was not the third reading that was to be decided; and he was also wrong in his position that even the third reading is the final stage. 'That this bill do pass' is the final question. But it may be said, and has been said, 'what does it signify, for, if another division upon the third reading had been called, the same numbers would have voted, and the result would have, of course, been the same?' In answer, however, to this we have to say that, in all probability, the result would not have been the same; for, in the first place, the next division might have been adjourned to a future day, and in that case there would have been but little likelihood of another tie. But, if the division had been taken immediately, the chances are that the result would not have been the same, for prior to the division the doors must have been opened to give opportunity for those who were in to go out, and for any that might have been shut out to go in; probably none would have come out, though of this we cannot be sure, but unquestionably some would have gone in. Indeed, it is now an ascertained fact that if all had stopped in who were in, and had voted for the third reading as they voted on the amendment, the bill would have been saved, for outside waiting to enter there were three members for the bill to one against. Still, though we have given our view thus plainly upon the conduct of the Speaker, we are far from imputing to him partiality. The position in which he was placed must have been wholly unexpected. He was called upon suddenly, amidst great excitement and clamour, to make his decision, and if he did not decide logically that is all he can be charged with. That he wished to do right there can be no question. And, after all, the friends of the bill have not lost anything. It has only been extinguished a little prematurely, that is all, for in the Upper House it would certainly have met with the same prompt execution which so many of its predecessors have suffered. The joy, though, of the enemies of the measure was unbounded. When the numbers were declared there broke forth a tumult of applause and laughter, and when Mr. Speaker finally put his foot upon the bill and crushed it there were no bounds to the exultation of its foes. And no wonder. For many years this measure had passed the Commons, until a victory there had become all but hopeless. For the last two years the majority had, it is true, diminished, but still there was a majority; but now even in the Commons this hateful measure is crushed.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN NAVY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked the Duke of Somerset what arrangements had been made for placing a sufficient force of her Majesty's ships at the disposal of the Indian Government, to supply the place of the Indian Navy since its reduction by Mr. Laing, and whether the expense would fall upon the Indian or English Treasury?

The Duke of SOMERSET believed that the Indian Government had taken sufficient funds for this year to provide such a naval service as it required. The whole matter, however, was still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

CHURCH-BUILDING.

The Bishop of CHICHESTER, in moving the second reading of the Church-building Acts Amendment Bill, stated that the object of the measure was to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in cases where no patron and no incumbent existed, to proceed as if the conditions of the Church-building Acts, in respect to notice, had been fully complied with.

Lord PORTMAN and the Lord CHANCELLOR both thought that should be allowed for the consideration of the bill, a suggestion with which the Bishop of Chichester concurred by postponing the second reading.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

Lord DE GREY and RIFON, in moving the second reading of the East Indian Loan Bill, explained that the necessity for the loan did not arise from any deficiency of income in India, but from the state of the cash balances in the home Treasury. The bill was read a second time.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The Duke of SOMERSET, on the bringing up of the report on the Greenwich Hospital Bill, said that, as he understood the bill was considered objectionable in point of form, and was threatened with powerful opposition in the House of Commons, he should not proceed with it. At the same time he repelled the imputation that he wished to use the patronage of the livings at the disposal of the Admiralty for political purposes.

After a few words from Lords Ellenborough and Hardwicke, Lord GREY said that the best way of getting rid of such imputations was by selling the Greenwich Hospital property, a course from which an immediate accession to the income of the hospital would arise.

The bill was then withdrawn.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

Lord MONTAGUE, in presenting a petition from certain British subjects, natives of India, complaining of their exclusion from the competitive examinations for appointments to office, called the attention of the House to various Acts of Parliament and to the Royal proclamation to the natives of India, admitting the eligibility of the natives to hold offices the duties of which they were qualified to perform. In spite of these enactments, he said, certain Parsee gentlemen who had studied medicine in this country had not been admitted to the competition for the appointments of the Army Medical Department. He only claimed for them what he believed to be their right, and contended that the law ought not to be perverted by official prerogative.

Lord HERBERT explained that the words of the Royal proclamation guaranteed appointments to natives in India only, but not in the general service of the Crown. In the case of these Parsee gentlemen he considered them not physically qualified for the situations to which they aspired, and he had been confirmed in that opinion by Dr. Gibson, Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Sir John Liddell, Director-General of the Naval Medical Department; and Sir R. Martin, a gentleman of great experience in India.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH bore the highest testimony to the qualifications of the native doctors, preferring them, if in India, to those of Europeans. He did not see any reason why native medical officers should not be employed under the general direction of Europeans, as they would fairly meet the wants of the service.

Lord CLANKARDIE and Lord DE GREY and RIFON having said a few words, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In the evening the first order of the day was for the House to go into Committee of Supply, but there were twenty-nine notices on the paper of subjects for discussion before the Speaker could leave the chair.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. COCHRANE moved a resolution—That the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Civil Service Examinations proves that the system of examinations should be modified in order to meet the requirements of the public service. He read extracts of the evidence, in which heads of departments and practical officials testified that no advantage had accrued to the public service from the system since 1855, and adduced examples from the military examination papers of the questions put to candidates which, he contended, were not calculated to test their powers and intelligence.

After some remarks by Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Milnes, Lord STANLEY, chairman of the Committee, observed that Mr. Cochrane had raised two questions—one as to the merits or demerits of the system, the other as to the report of the Committee, which he had alleged to be contrary to the evidence. With reference to the latter, he remarked that Mr. Cochrane had quoted only a small number of the witnesses; but he showed that the evidence of even these witnesses was, in fact, favourable to the system. Lord Stanley then discussed the general question as to the merits of the system, and of limited and unlimited competition, concluding with a vindication of the fidelity of the report.

Mr. BENTINCK complained of the total irresponsibility of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER added other proofs of the unfair manner in which Mr. Cochrane, blinded, he said, by the strength of his feelings, had dealt with the evidence, showing that he was not sufficiently mindful of what was due to the Civil Service Commissioners, who were charged with a most important duty.

Lord R. OCEIL remonstrated against the severity with which Mr. Cochrane had been treated by Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone. He had been charged, he said, almost with garbling the evidence, but he contended that, so far from exaggerating, Mr. Cochrane had rather understated the evidence against the new system. He stated the grounds of his objection to the system, and to its administration by a secret and irresponsible tribunal, which made the system one full of danger.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE defended the report of the Committee, and insisted upon the vices attending the old nomination system, which had been extinguished by the competitive system.

Mr. MAGUIRK spoke in opposition to the motion, which was negatived.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether accounts had been received that M. de Lesseps had induced the Viceroy of Egypt to employ large numbers of natives, by forced labour, in the construction of the Suez Canal, which he condemned as a species of slavery, not a whit better than that of negroes in America? The question was not answered.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

Colonel SYKES asked in what manner the provisions of the Acts the 21st and 23rd of Victoria, cap. 106, and the 22nd and 23rd of Victoria, cap. 27, are to be carried out in respect to the officers of the local armies of India, who will be thrown out of employment by the reduction of the former fixed establishment, as directed by the recent amalgamation order?

Sir C. WOOD said the question raised by him had nothing to do with the guarantee; that the conversion of the Bengal local army from regulars to irregulars had taken place before the amalgamation order; and that with regard to the armies of Madras and Bombay they were not yet converted, and when done it would be done gradually.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Colonel DICKSON asked the position of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with reference to the government of that country, and whether the Earl of Carlisle intended to retain that office?

Lord PALMERSTON said the relations of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government of this country was fixed by law and usage, and he had no reason to suppose that the Earl of Carlisle intended to resign his office.

THE SPITHEAD FORTIFICATIONS.

Sir M. Peto called attention to the nature of the fortifications about to be erected at Spithead, with reference to the very great changes now taking place in naval armaments; and inquired if the Government intended to reconsider the question whether floating batteries would not prove more effective for the defence of the arsenal than the forts proposed to be constructed on the shoals. He did not object, he said, to the expenditure of the money, but to the mode in which it was intended to be expended. He suggested various points which, he thought, ought to induce the Government not to be too precipitate, but to reconsider the question.

Sir F. SMITH differed from Sir M. Peto, and hoped the Government would not relax their efforts to complete the construction of the forts, but push them on with vigour.

Admiral DUNCOMBE, on the other hand, thought the Government would not be justified at present in incurring great expense in building forts on the shoals.

After some remarks by Captain Jervis,

Lord PALMERSTON could not concur in the views of Sir M. Peto; he thought the arguments were entirely in favour of the forts. He stated those arguments in detail, and the comparative advantages of forts over ships. If an enemy's fleet should get to Spithead, he said, he had, no doubt that the forts, armed with Armstrong guns, would very soon send the ships to keep company with the Royal George.

Some further remarks upon the subject were made by Mr. Bentinck, Sir H. Verney, and Mr. T. G. Baring.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Army Estimates, and certain votes were taken.

The consideration of the clauses of the Harbours Bill passed with amendments.

The Durham University Bill was read a second time.

The Chatham Dockyard Enlargement Bill passed the Committee. Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DEATH OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—ADJOURNMENT. Lord GRANVILLE, in a few eloquent and touching sentences, moved the adjournment of the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lord Chancellor.

After a short but graceful tribute had been paid to the professional and social qualities of the deceased Chancellor by Lord Brougham and Lord St. Leonard, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. SCULLY moved an address to the Crown representing that Mr. John George Adair, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Donegal, has recently ejected all the inhabitants from a tract of land in that county, under circumstances which appeared to the House to affect seriously the general peace and wellbeing of the district; and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct an inquiry with a view to consider whether it is fitting he should continue to hold her Majesty's commission.

Mr. HENNESSY seconded the motion.

Mr. CONOLLY urged that in bringing forward this subject the honourable member had omitted the main fact, and that was the existence in the district of an extensive system of ribbonism, which was the origin of numerous crimes in that county. It was with this state of crime that the evictions in question were connected, the persons convicted being, as Mr. Adair believed, implicated in the murder of his steward. He contended that landlords were bound to do all in their power to put an end to the fearful state of things which prevailed in Donegal.

Mr. BUTT said that if Mr. Conolly's speech meant anything it meant that where crime and outrage prevailed in a district it was the duty of landlords to take the same course as that of Mr. Adair, and to make wholesale evictions of their tenants. He questioned and argued against the statements of Mr. Conolly as to the state of the district on the authority of persons of character and station in the neighbourhood; in fact, he denounced those statements as a pure fiction. The subject, looking at the turn it had taken, demanded inquiry.

Mr. LONGFIELD supported the assertions and arguments of Mr. Conolly in regard to the state of the district in which these evictions had taken place.

The debate was continued by Mr. McMahon, Captain Jervis, and Mr. Maguire.

Mr. CARDWELL entered at length into all the circumstances of the case, pointing out that the evictions in question were determined on by Mr. Adair on the ground of the disturbed state of the district, and especially on account of the murder of his steward. When that determination was communicated to the Irish Government they felt and expressed the deepest regret at such a step being taken with regard to forty-seven families, comprising old persons and young children; but, nevertheless, though holding this opinion of the exercise of a private legal right, it did not, in their judgment, justify them in removing Mr. Adair from the magistracy.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. A. SMITH, with reference to a notice of motion in the Committee of Supply to vote a sum on account for certain civil services, urged that the practice of voting sums on account, especially so late in the Session, is

inexpedient; and that, instead of voting sums on account, votes should be taken on the whole sums given in the Estimates on those items in which the balances in credit are deficient.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY IN CANADA.

Sir J. FERGUSON called attention to the recent augmentation of the military force in Canada. He considered the subject of great importance, as the course taken was, in his opinion, one likely to interfere with the resolution to take no share in the disputes between the Northern and Southern States of America, while nothing had occurred there or in the colony to justify it. If the reinforcements were intended only to strengthen the garrisons it was not necessary to send them at this critical moment and in such an ostentatious manner.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that Sir J. Fergusson had spoken of this force of 3000 men at one moment as momentous and at another as insignificant. It was the ordinary practice of all Governments, when war broke out in a neighbouring State, to take the precaution of strengthening their military force on the borders, and it was a laudable precaution. This force, a small one, was only sent out in common prudence to reinforce our garrisons. It had been sent at a proper time and in a proper manner. It indicated no intention of taking part in the disputes of the American States, nor any suspicion of the loyalty of our Canadian fellow-subjects.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that what engaged the attention of the country was the policy of the operation of sending out these troops at the time when a conflict was going on in the United States. He thought it was a very serious step on the part of the Government, he doubted its wisdom, he feared there was a feverish character about it, and thought it would have been better to show more forbearance.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Sir R. PEEL called attention to the conduct of the Spanish Government towards the Emperor of Morocco, and to the jeopardy to which the interests of British merchants were exposed thereby, and asked whether Her Majesty's Government had interfered for the adjustment of the dispute, and to prevent Spain from pressing the Emperor too far?

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the stipulations in the treaty which terminated the war between Spain and Morocco, one of them being the payment of a sum of money by way of indemnity. Disputes arose between the two Governments in relation to this stipulation, which he thought might be arranged, and the good offices of Her Majesty's Government had been, and would continue to be, employed with that object, and to prevent the renewal of hostilities.

SUPPLY.

The House then (at a quarter past eleven o'clock) went into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. F. PEEL moved a vote, on account, of a sum of £850,200 for certain civil services, taking the opportunity to reply to the remarks and objections of Mr. A. Smith.

The vote, after an attempt to postpone it by reporting progress, which was defeated upon a division, was agreed to.

Certain bills were forwarded a stage, and, after some further business, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in moving for a copy of the regulations under which masters and mates of merchant vessels may be enrolled as officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, explained the nature of the regulations, which would be embodied in a bill now before Parliament, the principal object of which would be to give the officers in the merchant service commissions as lieutenants to serve during war, and at its termination to retire with honorary rank.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COAL DUTIES.

At a morning sitting, on the motion for going into Committee on the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill,

Mr. AYRTON moved an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision in the bill for continuing the funds provided by sections 2 and 5 of 11 George IV., c. 64, and for paying the proceeds thereof to the account to be opened under the bill, its object, and that of several others of which he had given notice, being to retain the funds raised for the purposes to which they had been applied for the last two hundred years, instead of handing over the coal dues to the Corporation of London absolutely.

A lengthy discussion ensued, at the termination of which a division was taken, and Mr. Ayrton's motion negatived by 160 to 5.

The other instructions were put and negatived. The House then went into Committee on the bill, and clauses 6, inclusive, were agreed to, when the sitting was suspended.

THE ACCOUTREMENTS OF THE GUARDS.

At the evening sitting, Sir H. VERNY asked with what dress and accoutrements the detachment of Guards was marched from Kingston to Guildford on Thursday last, and at what hour it left Kingston and arrived at Guildford; and moved for a copy of the representation, if any, which was made by the medical officer in charge to the commanding officer on the probable effect of such a march on the health of the troops.

Mr. T. G. BARING said that the dress and accoutrements of the detachment was what is called marching order, about 45lb. weight. The men were at liberty to take off their stocks and open their tunics. They left Kingston at half-past six, and reached Guildford at two. No representation was made by the medical officer such as was intimated.

THE SUZ CANAL.—DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether information had been received that M. de Lesseps had obtained authority from the Pacha of Egypt to compel the natives by forced labour to work on the Suez Canal; whether it be in accordance with the engagements of the Pacha towards the Porte for the observance of the hatti-scheriff of Gulhane and other humane edicts of the empire that he should compel the natives of Egypt to work by forced labour?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had been informed that 10,000 natives were to be employed in forced labour on the canal. Her Majesty's Government made a representation to the Porte on the subject, and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that there was no forced labour in Egypt. He (Lord J. Russell) had urged further inquiry. He had received intelligence that the Sultan died that morning.

THE ENFIELD AND WHITWORTH RIFLES.

Mr. VIVIAN moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether a more efficient weapon than the Enfield rifle may not be provided for the use of her Majesty's forces without additional cost or serious inconvenience to the service. The tendency of the hon. gentleman's remarks was that the Whitworth rifle was the proper weapon to be adopted, stating that it could be made at the Enfield manufactory at a cost of 5s. each more than the present rifle.

Mr. A. TURNER seconded the motion in favour of Mr. Whitworth, to whom scant justice had been done by the Government.

Mr. T. G. BARING said that there was every disposition on the part of the Government to avail itself of Mr. Whitworth's services in the perfecting of smallarms. But the question of introducing a rifle with a new bore into the army would involve a vast expense, both for rifles and ammunition, and it was necessary that much caution should be adopted before making any such change, especially as it was admitted that the Enfield rifle now in the hands of our troops was the best used by any troops in the world. He could not consent to the motion, on the ground that a Select Committee of the House was not a tribunal to decide an experimental and scientific inquiry as to the relative merits of smallarms.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, looking to the large supply of Enfield rifles on hand, which did away with any fear of deficiency of good arms in an immediate emergency, thought that this was a proper opportunity to take some steps towards the adoption of improvements in our smallarms. He urged that a breech-loading rifle had been manufactured superior, for military purposes, to any arm in the world.

Captain JEVIS contended that the superiority of Mr. Whitworth's rifle over the Enfield was a question of bore; as it had been found on trial that with a similarity of bore there was equality between them.

After some observations from Mr. MONSELL and Lord ELCHO urging the superiority of the Whitworth over the Enfield was undoubted.

Mr. CROSSLY expressed an opinion in favour of granting the Committee. Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that the Government was not inebriated to the propriety of furnishing the Army with the best weapon; but the proposed inquiry was one which belonged to a branch of the Executive rather than to the House. In fact, the Government was now pursuing an inquiry of this nature.—The motion was withdrawn.

EDUCATION.

Mr. DILLWYN called attention to certain inaccuracies in the report of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of popular education, and moved for a copy of the report to the Commissioners appointed by the Committee appointed by them for the purpose of obtaining an enumeration of Dissenters' schools.—The motion was agreed to.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. GREGORY moved that Mr. Walpole, Sir J. Trollope, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Brown-Westhead, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Gregory be the Select Committee on the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation (Galway) Company's contract.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Masters and Operatives Bill, and the amendment (moved by Sir G. Lewis) to defer the second reading for six months, was resumed.

After a short discussion, in which the bill was supported by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Mackinnon, and opposed by Mr. G. Hardy, the amendment was agreed to without a division.

THE JERSEY COURT.

Mr. PIGOTT moved the second reading of the Jersey Court Bill, the object of which is to remodel the administration of the law in the island of Jersey, by amending the constitution of the Royal Court, and to abolish arrest except upon affidavit.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that while there was no doubt of the power of Parliament to legislate for Jersey, yet he thought that course ought not to be taken without necessity; and that it should be left to the States of that island to remodel the administration of their law in conformity with the report of the Committee on the subject which had been submitted to that body in the beginning of this year. He thought it would not be discreet to read this bill a second time. He moved its rejection.

Mr. ROLT suggested a doubt whether the people of the island of Jersey could be said to be subject to Great Britain in the same sense as other subjects of the Crown. The island formed originally a part of the dukedom of Normandy, and was subject to Great Britain as Hanover was before its separation from the British Crown. The island had a Constitution, and it should be left to make its own reforms.

Mr. WALPOLE was of opinion that Parliament had a right to interfere, but that it should be in a different mode—by address to the Crown. The interference should be cautiously exercised, and the matter left in the hands of the responsible advisers of the Crown as to the time and mode of interfering.

After some observations by Mr. Hadfield and Mr. S. Estcourt, Mr. Serjeant Pigott withdrew the bill.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord WESTBURY (late Sir R. Bethell) took his seat on the woolsack, and was congratulated by several noble Lords.

The East India Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Public Offices Extension Bill was also read a third time and passed.

THE TURNER PICTURES.

Lord ST. LEONARDS asked the President of the Council whether any steps had been taken to provide a separate gallery for the Turner pictures in connection with the National Gallery, in accordance with the provisions under which the pictures were bequeathed to the nation.

Earl GRANVILLE thought that the pictures were at present in a good position, where they were seen by as perfect a light as they would be in any other gallery in Europe.

Lord OVERSTONK concurred with the views expressed by Lord St. Leonards, and said he thought it was a shame that the wishes of the late Mr. Turner were not better carried out, so as to give the pictures such a position as would invite a comparison between them and those of the modern or ancient masters.

The subject then dropped.

THE WALL PAINTINGS.

On the motion of Lord REIDSDALE a Committee was appointed to inquire into the progress made in the wall paintings of the Peers' robing-room, and to report when the room will be ready for occupation, or in what manner, if the paintings are not likely to be completed shortly, the room was to be rendered available for the use of the House during the sitting of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW GRANADA.

Mr. BARKLEY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if Her Majesty's Government recognised a notification issued by Senor Martin, Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court from the Granadian Confederation, better known as the Republic of New Granada, which announces a blockade of the ports of Rio Hache, Santa Martha, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Zipote.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government of New Granada had announced, not a blockade, but that certain ports should be closed. The law officers of the Crown were of opinion that a country in a state of tranquillity had a right to close its ports, and no notice, therefore, could be taken of the circumstance.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he proposed making inquiry into the circumstances attending the commencement of the recent fire in Tooley-street, with a view of ascertaining whether there was a sufficient supply of water in the mains of the company supplying the district.

Sir G. LEWIS said he had made inquiries of the Commissioner of Police, who had ascertained that at the outbreak of the fire there was not a sufficient supply of water. He did not know what benefit would arise from this inquiry.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Mr. BRISTOW asked the Secretary to the Admiralty to state the date of the instructions to the Admiralty Surveyor to inspect and report upon the Great Eastern steam-vessel, and the date of the Surveyor's report in consequence of such instructions; and whether there would be any objection to laying the report of the Admiralty Surveyor as to that vessel upon the table of the House.

Lord C. PAGET said it was not usual to submit such reports to Parliament; but in this case, as it was one of interest, the Admiralty did not object to the production of the report.

The remainder of the night was occupied by a consideration of the India Bills.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

THE new order of knighthood for the Indian empire has at length been established. It is to be entitled "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The Grand Master is to be the Governor-General for the time being; there are to be twenty-five Knights, with "Extra and Honorary Knights;" and its members are to include native Princes and chiefs, as well as British subjects, who have distinguished themselves in India.

Lord Canning is appointed the first Grand Master, and the following are made Knights:—The Nizam of Hyderabad, Lord Gough, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Lord Harris, some time Governor of the Presidency of Madras; the Maharajah Duleep Singh, Lord Clyde, the Maharajah of Cashmere, Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay; the Maharajah of Indore, the Guicowar of Baroda, Sir John Lawrence, the Maharajah of Patiala, Sir James Outram, the Begum of Bhopal, Sir Hugh Rose, and the Nawab of Rampore. Further, "in order to mark the high sense and esteem in which Her Majesty holds the said Order, and to give an additional proof of her affectionate regard for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has been pleased to nominate and appoint their Royal Highnesses to be Extra Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

MORMON POLYGAMY.—The following table, carefully prepared in 1858 by the officers of the United States' army, will show how general is the practice of polygamy among the aristocracy of Utah, the Mormon city:—Husbands with seven wives and upwards, 387; husbands with five wives, 730; husbands with four wives, 1100; husbands with more than one wife, and less than four, 1400.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE LEBANON.—Daoud Effendi, at present director-general of telegraphs, has the advantage of, in some sort, a European education, having spent some years in England and France, and had the benefit of at least seeing Western civilisation in its action and effects. He was the Porte's representative on the late Danube Commission. His fitness for such a post as Governor of the Lebanon is, however, another thing; and if current reports are to be accepted as any guide to an opinion on the point he would hardly be the right man in the right place if so named. The new chief will have the rank of muchir, with, it is said, a salary of £4000 a year.—*Levant Herald*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The volunteers were very busy on Saturday, and besides the usual musters for drill and marching, several important inspections took place. The Duke of Cambridge inspected the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park, and Lord Clyde inspected the Scottish in Regent's Park. In both instances the operations were beautifully executed, and received the high commendations of his Royal Highness and of Lord Clyde. There was also a grand field-day of metropolitan rifle corps, to the number of about 2500, on Mickleham Downs, under the command of Col. M'Murdo. The evolutions were well executed, and afforded great delight to a large mass of spectators.

THE GREAT FIRE.

THE most extensive fire that has occurred in London for more than a century took place on Saturday afternoon, and continued its ravages till late on Sunday morning. The wharves and warehouses lining the river and situated in and about Tooley-street, London-bridge, were the scene of this great catastrophe. The loss is generally, but vaguely, estimated at above two millions; and the death of Mr. Braidwood, the well-known Captain of the Fire Brigade, while directing his men in the suppression of the fire, gives an additional and painful interest. The following is a short but complete account of the fire:—

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon some of the labourers employed at the extensive wharves and warehouses known as Cotton's Wharf and Dépôt, Tooley-street, discovered a quantity of smoke issuing from a warehouse immediately over the counting-house. They immediately obtained a ladder, and, having ascended to the place, found a mass of smouldering fire. Some buckets of water were at once sent for, but before their arrival the heat became so intense that the men were compelled to descend the ladders to avoid suffocation. In a few minutes the warehouse and its contents were in flames. Expresses were sent off immediately for the brigade engines and the floating engines. The latter on their arrival were unable to get into play for want of sufficient water, the tide being low. By the time that the brigade engines had arrived no fewer than eight of the large warehouses in the dépôt were burning furiously. It being evident to the firemen that nothing could save either that portion of the building or its contents, their efforts were at once directed to the remaining portions of the premises, on which a continuous stream of water was poured. All, however, was in vain: warehouse after warehouse ignited, and was, with its contents, totally destroyed. At this period a fresh wind sprang up, and the flames speedily caught hold of vast portions of the premises occupied by the firm of Scovell and Co., in which was stored a vast amount of property of all descriptions, small portions of which had been previously removed.

About this time, nearly seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Braidwood proceeded down one of the approaches to the river from Tooley-street, between the east and west parts of the wharf, and stopped nearly halfway down to give some refreshment to a body of firemen who were there, when a sudden and tremendous explosion took place, shaking the already tottering walls, which at this spot were of great height. A cry was raised of "Run, the wall is falling!" but in less time than it took to say the words the wall, bulging out in the middle, fell into the roadway, burying beneath the debris Mr. Braidwood, and a Mr. Scott who accompanied him. It was soon ascertained that the cause of the explosion arose from a quantity of saltpetre stowed away in one of the large vaults over which Mr. Braidwood was standing at the time. It was stated that at the time of the fire breaking out there were upwards of 2000 tons in the vaults, and repeated explosions took place during the evening.

The flames still kept on, defying all attempts to stay them, and at nine o'clock attacked Chamberlain's Wharf and the large granaries of Mr. Irons, adjoining St. Olave's Church: these were speedily reduced to ashes. Moored to the wharf were several schooners filled with barrels of oil, tar, and tallow; and attempts were made to float them into the middle of the stream by the aid of steam-tugs, but in vain; the tide being still very low, these in their turn caught fire, and in a short space of time were burnt to the water's edge, their cargoes floating out, blazing, into the river.

The scene now almost baffles description; the blazing barrels of tar floating in a line along the banks of the river about a quarter of a mile in length and one hundred yards across; and it might thus be literally said the Thames was on fire, for the whole of this extent of space was one blaze, forming, as it were, a complete fringe of flame twenty feet high to the burning wharves and warehouses on the shore behind it. Fortunately at this time the wind shifted, or St. Olave's Church and Fennings' Wharf must inevitably have been destroyed. The wind now carried the flames in an easterly direction, and about twelve o'clock the wharves of Messrs. Kay, Daisy, Bontel and Ellis, and Humphrey, successively caught fire, and were speedily enveloped in flames. Many thousand barrels of tallow were in the warehouses of these premises, the greatest portion of which were destroyed, and the inflammable nature of the contents of which added to the intensity of the conflagration.

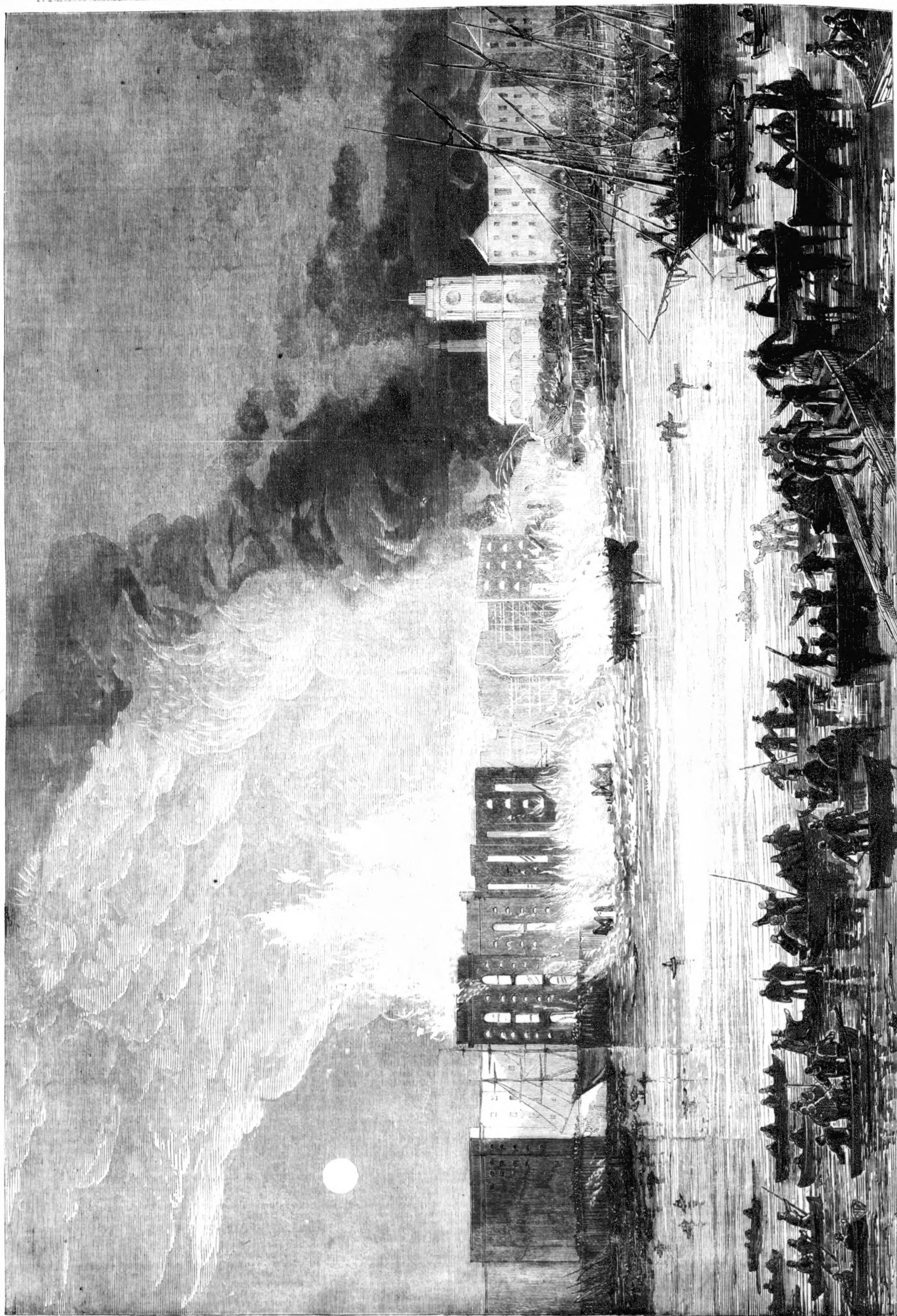
The fire now took a turn in the direction of Tooley-street; the branch Custom House soon fell, and the back portions of the premises of Messrs. Dring and Fage, Stothard, Chaffey, Richardson, May, Varn, and Co., were completely destroyed. At one o'clock on Sunday morning it was evident that no amount of water could save any of the premises then on fire, and the engines were set to work to play on those premises in the immediate neighbourhood yet uninjured. At three o'clock the firemen were able to pronounce that the further progress of the fire was stayed, and that it would not, unless under unforeseen circumstances, extend beyond its then limits. An immense body of fire was still raging over the ruins, and explosions of combustibles were continually taking place.

The length of the fire on the river banks was nearly a quarter of a mile, extending from St. Olave's Church down to Mile-lane or Battle Bridge-stairs, where Beal's Wharf is situated, and, being divided by a dock or creek from Humphrey's new wharf, the last one destroyed, form the eastern boundary of the fire. The depth of ground covered with the ruins of this destructive conflagration, from the houses in Tooley-street to the river frontage of the late wharves, is about 300 yards, the whole of this large space, both in length and depth, being one huge mass of burning ruins.

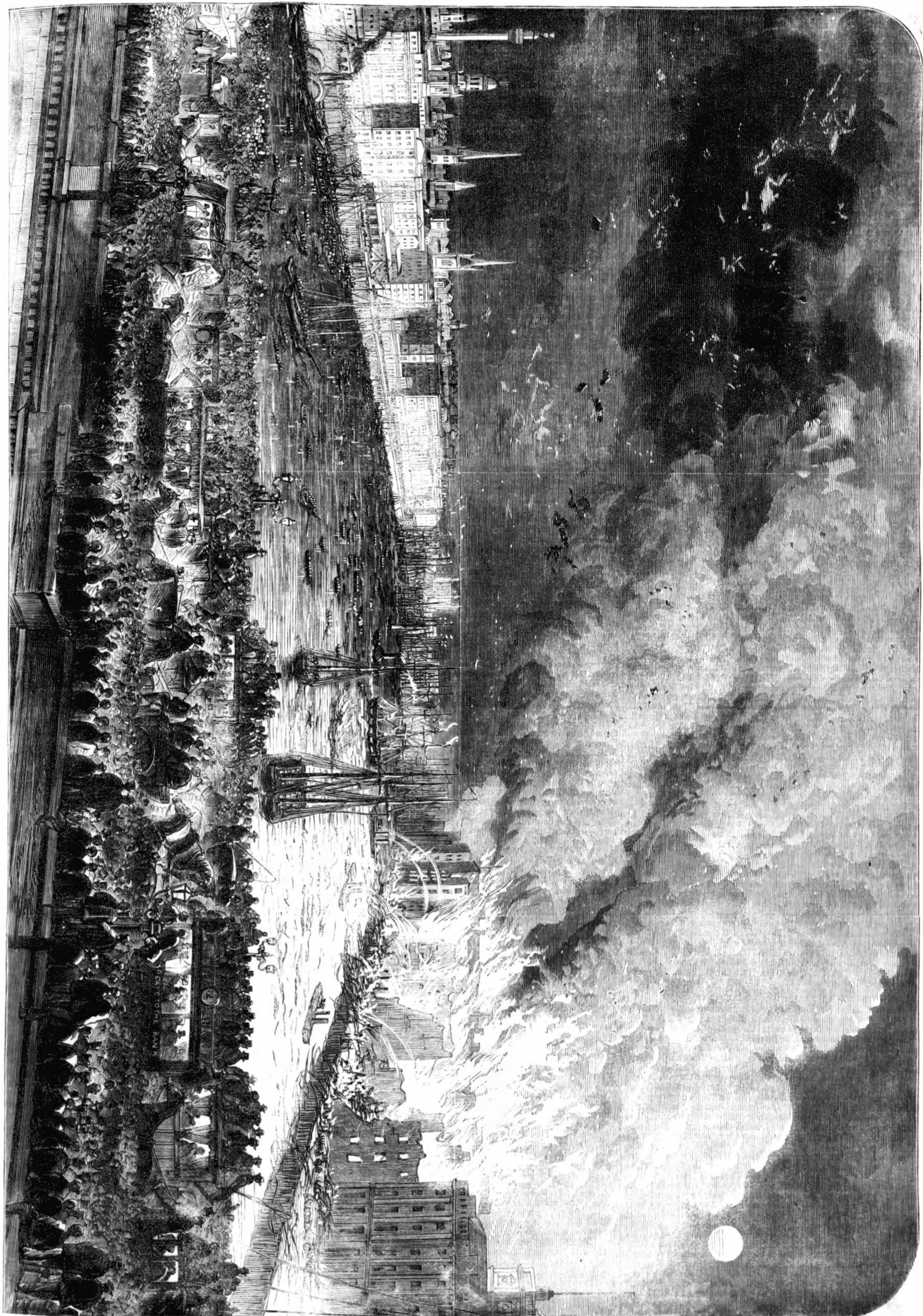
Form various sources we gather the following more particular accounts:—

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FIRE.

It was not till night fell that the tremendous terrors of the spectacle could be appreciated in all their horrid grandeur. Never since the fire of 1666 had such a scene been witnessed. The whole south bank of the river from London-bridge to below the Custom House seemed one stupendous pile of fire, glowing at its core with an intensity that made it painful to look at, and casting a ruddy glare above on everything far and near. At this time there was scarcely a breath of wind, but what little there was came from the river, gently turning the blinding mass of smoke and flame across Tooley-street to the London-bridge Railway station. On it seemed to come, nearer and nearer, with a crackling roar that was terrible, with its millions of burning flakes filling the air, as if the very atmosphere was on fire, and the great ranks of red flame flapping about their keen thin points with a dull noise, and leaping up high over the houses with bounds and spurts like fountains of fire. The heat in the station became very great, and the ground-glass windows at the side could scarcely be touched. The ruins amid which the fire rages become then distinctly visible from the entrance to the Woolwich station, overlooking Tooley-street, and the sight disclosed is one which it is impossible either to describe or forget. Spreading far and wide amid gaunt ruins of walls cracked and riven out of shape, lies a perfect sea of fire almost as white as snow, from which there'd flames spring in massive leaps, and scatter like explosions myriads of charred embers high into the air. Now a puff of wind will act on the ruins far and wide, like a blast through a furnace, and they spring into a whiteness to which the glare of sunlight is mere darkness. While these gleams last the spectacle is tremendous. On every side are only great vistas of rugged walls and white, gleaming streets, the very pavement of which give off a livid glare that is blinding to look at. The walls still standing, but white with heat and cracked in all directions, seem like pillars of fire, against which, as the breeze drops, the flames rise again, and, licking up their sides, seem to flap against them, and bring the glowing bricks down in long streams. On every side a great mass of flame is struggling. Nothing can be seen but a town of falling ruins with great rafters swaying about in fiery tangles before they fall headlong down—nothing heard but the roar of flames and shouts of excited thousands, which drown even the



THE GREAT FIRE AT SOUTHWARK AS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.



THE GREAT FIRE AT SOUTHWARK, SHOWING LONDON BRIDGE IN THE FOREGROUND.

incessant dull thumpings of the engines that are working in all directions.

It seemed as if nothing could stop the fire. There were great warehouses which were called fireproof, with massive brick walls, iron roofs, and stone floors; but against such intensity of heat nothing availed. To the eye they were seen to get red hot, like shells of furnaces, until their contents poured out through the doors and windows in great streams of flame.

Perhaps, however, the most awful view of the destruction going on was to be seen from London-bridge. Half the inhabitants of the metropolis were thronging towards this centre on Saturday night, for from the bridge was to be seen such a spectacle as, we trust, will never be beheld again. The north side of the Thames, with all its massive buildings, seemed red hot in the dreadful light, while on the south the glare and heat from the blazing ruins were almost blinding. Foul and thick as are the waters of the Thames at low tide, its dingy waves were nevertheless penetrated by the intense light, and the river seemed almost turned to blood, but so bright and lurid in its deep glow that it actually appeared like a stream of fire. There seemed flame everywhere—in the air, in the water, even, as we have said, on the side of the river, where the Custom House and great public buildings looked red hot, and their rows of windows, reflecting back the sheets of flame, gave them just the appearance of being themselves on fire inside.

THE SHIPPING.

Moored alongside of Chamberlain's Wharf was a small sloop, which as soon as the wooden sheds took fire, was looked upon as doomed. At first might be perceived upon the cordage of the rigging a few small specks of fire like blue blisters, which gradually became more numerous and larger until they ran into one, and then the mass began to blaze. Then on the sides of the little vessel, and then upon its decks other little blue blisters burst out, where the heat of the burning wharves had ignited the tar, and very soon the sloop was all a blaze from stem to stern; and whilst she was blazing there came a barge with flowing sails, borne on the tide. Her crew of three men foolishly thought to flutter like human moths around the flame without burning their wings. But they were mistaken. The eddy drew them too near the conflagration. The heat was insupportable. The three men became alarmed; they lost all control of themselves; the barge drifted inland, while they raised their hands and shouted for help. A boat rowed in and took these three men off, and in less than two minutes their barge lay with its broadside to the river of fire next the shore, and was blazing from one end to the other. Somewhat later in the night a small skiff, rowed by a single man, was drawn close upon the vortex of the fire in the same way. Another boat ran in, took the man off, and conveyed him to a place of safety; but it is said that a second boat, pulled by a single rower, which went inshore with the same object, met with a different fate, being itself drawn in too far. The man was rendered powerless by the heat, and he lifted his hands for help, as the man had done he had thought to aid in saving; but he had gone too far to be saved, and it is said that he and his boat were burnt together. Then there was a second barge ignited by the floating, blazing tallow; but that barge, being farther removed from the heat, was scuttled, and so took no great harm. It should be added that when the boatmen took the three men off the barge a tremendous cheer burst forth from the spectators. Incidents like these created an intensity of excitement which can hardly be imagined.

THE SPECTATORS.—THE SCENE NEAR THE FIRE.

The news of this great fire spread with the utmost rapidity over the metropolis. From all quarters of the metropolis the people came pouring on foot, in omnibuses, cab pleasure-van, chaise, town-carts, waggons, &c., all converging towards London-bridge. At nine o'clock, and from that hour until long after midnight, London-bridge and the approaches thereto presented all the appearance of the Epsom road on a Derby Day. Cabs were plying backwards and forwards on the bridge, carrying an unlimited number of passengers on the roof at sixpence per head. Carts and waggons plied for passengers as if going to a country fair. Omnibuses, licensed to carry fourteen outside, were conveying double that number at 2d. and 3d. each, and the best view of the full extent of the great calamity being obtained from this source, vast numbers of persons occupied the whole of their time in thus passing to and fro. Billingsgate, the Custom House-quay, and every spot where standing ground could be found on that side of the river, were filled to overflowing, while on the river itself hundreds of boats, besides one or two steamers, were filled with people who were glad to pay well to secure so good a means of seeing the fire. The roofs of houses had their occupants; and the man in charge of the Monument never before had such a night of it. That lofty pillar—itsself the memorial of the greatest conflagration ever seen in England—was the best possible spot for beholding a conflagration, of course not to be compared with the Great Fire of London in point of extent, but certainly affording a most vivid picture of what the conflagration of 1666 must have been.

About ten o'clock, as the evening wore on, and it became apparent that the fire would burn on through the night, itinerant vendors of gingerbeer, fruit, cakes, coffee, and all the various articles that form the stock in trade of the London costermonger, began to range themselves along the pavements, and a brisk trade was carried on, especially after the public-houses had closed, many of which, however, taking advantage of the occasion, kept open door all night. Any one who could have shut his eyes to the calamity that was raging a few yards from him would easily have imagined himself in the presence of a great national fête. It is due, however, to the people to state that every one appeared to be toned down into seriousness by the awful and terrible destruction of life and property which was taking place before him.

RECOVERY OF MR. BRAIDWOOD'S BODY.—THE INQUEST.

As the spot where Mr. Braidwood was last seen was clearly known, and not dangerously close to the ruined buildings, the firemen persevered in their endeavours to recover the body of their chief. By working with the utmost care, and removing the ruins almost brick by brick they were enabled to accomplish their melancholy task without injury to themselves, and on Monday morning, soon after three o'clock, they succeeded in disintering the remains from beneath an immense pile of scattered bricks. The body was not burnt, but we shall not attempt to describe the injuries it had received. It is sufficient to say that it was so awfully crushed as to be barely recognisable. Death, of course, must have been instantaneous.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday. It was proved that Mr. Braidwood was giving brandy to sustain his men at the moment the wall gave way and buried him beneath its ruins. The fall of the wall was shown to have been caused by the weight and expansion of the bales of cotton, which, to the number of 1600, were stored in the warehouse, and not by the explosion of saltpetre, of which there was none in this particular warehouse. The bales of cotton were packed down by hydraulic pressure, and were about 1ft. 9in. in height or depth. If, however, the bands were loosened, as they probably were by the fire, each bale would at once expand or spring up some 12 or 15 inches. After much deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a high eulogium on the deceased.

Mr. Braidwood was appointed superintendent of the London Fire Brigade on its establishment in 1833, and it was through his ability and unwearied exertions that the force attained the efficiency which now so prominently distinguishes it. On all matters affecting the security of the Government and other public buildings he was consulted by the authorities, and of late years he held an appointment from Government as a kind of superintending inspector of the Royal palaces and various public establishments, with reference to their protection from fire. He was in his sixty-first year, and has left a widow and six children. He was a member of several scientific institutions.

Up to the time at which we go to press the body of Mr. Scott has not been found, though the mass of rubbish under which he was supposed to have fallen had been removed.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RIVER.

It is beyond a doubt that on the night of the fire, when great quantities of the grease were floating, very many lives were lost in the efforts made to collect it. It is not probable that the number of these unfortunate persons who thus fell victims to their rashness or cupidity will ever be ascertained, though there is now but too much reason to fear that many thus perished. One of the police inspectors alone witnessed five such fatal accidents. The first was to a man alone in a boat, who, reaching out to scoop up the floating grease, overbalanced, and fell into the water and was drowned. Another shocking case we are told was distinctly seen from the landing-stage on the other side of Humphrey's dock in front of the eastern and still uninjured parts of Hay's wharves. Four young men were in a boat, which they had filled almost full of grease; suddenly a great flood of the boiling fat, all on fire, rushed from one of the burning wharves out upon the Thames. The boat in which the men were was immediately surrounded by the blazing mass, and the grease it contained ignited. The four men were seen to plunge into the river, but none of them were recovered. In fact, from the state of the flames on the water, no aid could by any possibility have been extended to them.

THE LOSS.

The loss and destruction of property it is calculated will amount to the stupendous sum of £2,000,000 sterling. To rebuild the landing wharves and warehouses alone will cost, it is stated, at least £500,000, and, of course, the value of the warehouses bears but a small relative proportion to that of their contents.

We have learned that the following goods were lying at Cotton's wharf, most of which are destroyed by the fire:—Sugar, 878 tons; coffee, 420 tons; cocoa, 313 bags; rice, 4487 tons; pepper, 241 tons; ginger, 30 casks, 757 cases, and 162 bags; cassia, 167 packages; cassia buds, 12 packages; nutmegs, 20 packages; mace, 9 packages; cloves, 684 packages; sago, 785 tons; sago flour, 88 tons; cochineal, 490 bags; lac dye, 1938 packages; saltpetre, 484 tons; jute, 1150 tons; India cotton, 17,764 bales; cardamoms, 15 packages; cutch, 85 tons; galls, 23 packages; gums, 763 packages; gutta-percha, 27 tons; hemp, 1202 tons; oil, 214 tons; castor-oil, 427 cases; safflower, 167 bales; senna, 87 bales; shellac, 63 packages; gambier, 311 tons; and tallow, 8800 casks. The tallow alone was worth £200,000. At Hay's Wharf, which is partially destroyed, it is known that 16,000 bags of Mauritius sugar were lying.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

There appears to be not the least doubt that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among the hemp. It is a much more common cause of such disasters than is generally supposed. Even in private houses, where damp and greasy clothes are left in disused scullery cupboards, it is known to be the first cause of many mysterious conflagrations. At first blame was thrown upon the warehousemen for leaving the fireproof doors between the warehouses open, but Mr. Scovell explains that they were open only because the men were actually at work in the floors when the fire was discovered.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

There have been several fresh outbreaks, with dull explosions, since Sunday morning, notably on Sunday night at about eleven o'clock, and on Tuesday morning about eleven. On the latter occasion a quantity of oil in the cellars took light, and the flames rose high above the lofty walls still standing. Water appeared to have no effect on the flames, and they were finally partially smothered by throwing brick-rubbish on them. Another outbreak took place on Wednesday in the second floor of one of the warehouses which had not been altogether destroyed. In the rear, on the east side of this warehouse, a very large vault filled entirely with bacon also took fire, and burned fiercely, the cellars in the centre of the ruins, which contained oil and tallow, showing no diminution in the volumes of fire they poured forth. By this time the heap of ruins which mark the spot where Hay's Wharf were fast being cooled, and no danger was apprehended from the immense vaults stored with oil, and beneath the wharf, taking fire. These vaults were filled entirely with castor, linseed, sperm, and olive oils, to the value of nearly £30,000, and no little satisfaction was expressed that property to that extent had been saved. On Wednesday morning, however, the firemen were surprised at finding dense jets of steam, smoke, and hot air issuing from amid the ruins over the end of the vaults next the river. Suspecting the cause, a portion of the ruins near the entrance to one of the vaults was after some hours cooled, the ruins cleared away, and the door reached, when the heat and noise within showed that the whole range of cellars, with all their valuable stores of oil, was on fire from end to end. The most astounding fact of all is that there was no explosion when the first ignition took place, and nothing but the hot air and steam finding a vent where we have stated at the river end of these vaults averted a most tremendous catastrophe of this kind.

The fire is still blazing, and there seems no prospect of its being extinguished for several days to come.

THE RUINS.—SALVAGE.

The scene of the calamity presents all the appearance of an earthquake, rugged masses of brickwork and mounds of rubbish meeting the eye in all directions.

The extraordinary agglomerations to be found among the ruins are wonderfully curious; slates, glass, and iron are fused into rough and picturesque masses, with all sorts of nondescript materials. The fire at the Tower of London filled all the curiosity shops with numbers of such relics, but those to be found among the ruins of this great fire are still more wonderful and fantastic beyond description. Beneath some warehouses the charred rice lays in piles like coke, except that the individual formation of each grain is perfectly represented by the charred cinder. For three days after the conflagration heaps of "salvage" surrounded the ruins. In one direction might be seen a huge pile of Cayenne pepper bags, sugar, cochineal, and hams; in another, mountains of half consumed barrels of tallow, emitting a most noxious effluvia; and, on turning round, you confronted a burning and smouldering barricade of jute, hemp, leather, cordage, sacks of potatoes, cheeses, sides of bacon, all intermingled in chaotic confusion.

A great number of boats have been occupied since the fire in scooping from off the water the large floating masses of tallow. One of the crews of these boats sold the amount thus obtained for £30, another for £18, and so on; while that portion of the riverside population commonly called mudlarks were filling old sacks, saucers, baskets, and other utensils, with the same materials. The value of the tallow shovelled up from the road and pathways in Tooley-street and taken away by the dust-contractor is estimated to amount alone to several thousand pounds.

The pile of warehouses thus destroyed, taken them as a whole, were probably the finest and best-built edifices of their kind in the kingdom. Everything was of the most solid and enduring description, and all the most approved appliances for rendering them fireproof were everywhere adopted. To mere flames, of course they would have been for days invulnerable, but no building substance known could withstand such tremendous heat.

BOAT-BUILDING BY MACHINERY.—A company is about to be introduced for the application of the patents of Mr. Nathan Thompson, an American engineer, for boat-building by steam machinery. "A cutter thirty feet in length" can, it is said, "be constructed and delivered perfect in every respect within a few hours after the order is received for it;" and the Master Shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, who was appointed by the Admiralty to examine and report on the method, has corroborated the favourable opinions expressed by other authorities.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

OUR AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

THE Great Eastern is by this time on its way to Canada with a reinforcement of 3000 soldiers. When the determination of the Government to send this force became known, and when it was seen that, unlike most Ministerial arrangements, this one was to be carried out by the swiftest and most compendious means at our disposal, much curiosity was excited. How were the troops to be employed? What could have provoked such extraordinary dispatch? These questions were asked in the House of Commons, and answered by Lord Palmerston in a way which failed to give perfect satisfaction. The troops on the Canadian border were so few, he said, as hardly to afford sentries here and there; and it was in accordance with all usage, as well as with common prudence, to place such a force on the frontier as might suffice to quell any incidental disorders surging over from the other side. He denied that so necessary a precaution could be supposed to indicate either an intention to take part in the American quarrel, or a suspicion of the loyalty of our Canadian fellow-subjects. Practically, this is a matter of opinion. Nobody in England supposed that the Queen's proclamation indicated an intention to interpose in the American dispute; but the Northerners appear to think otherwise. Their journals are full of reproaches and threats against the selfish, the perfidious Britisher; and when it becomes known in New York that the *Great Eastern* has sailed with three thousand men for the Canadian frontier the intemperate Yankee journalist is not likely to cease his howling. To be sure, there is no reason why the Canadas should be left to the protection of a few sentries, with the neighbouring States at war with their brethren and angry with us. But considering that these States have quite enough work on their hands, without putting themselves to the trouble of raising up new enemies, it was questioned whether it was judicious to increase their rancour, or to deprive it of its character of utter folly and injustice. Before, the *New York Herald*, and some other American papers, had not the shadow of an excuse for their fury against England; and now, just as more sober Americans have begun to discover the *Herald's* madness, that disreputable print will find itself furnished with a justification quite heavy enough to turn the scale of popular opinion again. We do not say that even in view of this contingency the tranquillity of our American possessions should be left in doubt; but there arises another question—was it necessary to send troops to Canada in a manner so ostentatious? Tender as are the susceptibilities of our American kinsmen, this is of itself enough to provoke them—whether reasonably or unreasonably is another matter. For our own part, we hesitate to approve the extraordinary "vigour" displayed by the Government on this occasion. It is unfortunate that the first instance of official expedition in military matters on record should be of doubtful merit—after all we have lost and suffered from the customary delays; but so it is.

However, we now come to another consideration. The late news from Newfoundland oblige us to question whether Lord Palmerston gave all his reasons for the dispatch of these troops. Newfoundland is not only "disturbed"—our North American colonies are frequently in that condition—but its inhabitants have carried their political vivacity almost to the point of insurrection. The causes which have led to this state of things are rather obscure, but they seem to be this time more of a political than of a religious character; for we hear that the Methodists side with the Catholics in an electioneering quarrel. It seems that lately the Legislative Council was dissolved by the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman. A new Government was formed, which failed to command a majority. A dissolution followed, and then arose loud complaints that the elections would come off when some fifteen thousand voters were away engaged in the seal fishery, the effect of which would be that so many electors would be disfranchised. The Governor overruled the objection, the elections came on, and with them the rioting of which we have just heard. But, whatever the cause, it is obvious that the islanders are in a most angry mood. They have gone so far as to prevent the Governor from opening the Legislature; and when two or three hundred troops arrived from Halifax to quell the riot, they were attacked by the mob and four of them were killed.

This is a serious affair; and when we see, too, that a local journal has already suggested that Newfoundland would be an invaluable acquisition to the Federal States, "as being the actual key to the northern Continent, as Cuba is to the southern,"—"that with Newfoundland in its possession the Northern Republic might sweep the ocean and defy the world"—we can understand why Lord Palmerston should be anxious to bring the island to order as soon as possible. But why did he not tell us he had taken the Newfoundland riots into account when he resolved to reinforce our army in Canada? Is there anything so dangerous in those disturbances that they must not be alluded to? Do our relations with the Federal States give such great importance to an election quarrel—of all others the surest of settlement under our institutions? We do not think so; but by the ostentatious haste with which the *Great Eastern* has been dispatched with a little army to the scene of these troubles the Government have contrived to suggest such a suspicion at home, while they have also added to the chances of a rupture with the Northern States, however improbable that event may be.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, and another of the Order of the Bath, on Monday. The Earl of Zetland is to have a green ribbon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, visited St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon.

PRINCE ALFRED has had a very friendly reception in Canada. He arrived at Quebec on the evening of the 12th.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS honoured the Countess Dowager of Jersey with a visit on Sunday afternoon, at her Ladyship's residence in Berkeley-square.

THE RUMOUR is revived that the Emperor of Russia will visit Napoleon III. at the Châlons camp.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS and the Count of Flanders and suite left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday forenoon for Ostend, on their way to Brussels.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA celebrated the anniversary of his wedding-day on Wednesday week by laying the first stone of a new "Rathhaus," or town-hall, at Berlin. The specialty of the occasion appears to have been that it poured in torrents of rain, and the whole Royal family were drenched to the skin.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has given orders that before his troops leave Syria a number of ploughing-machines should be sent there. "He wishes the occupation of our army to leave some traces in the country, and to bear witness to the generous intervention of France by teaching the people of the Lebanon our improved methods of agriculture."

A GRAND SHOOTING-MATCH is about to take place at Gotha. The reigning Duke, the ladies of Gotha, and the authorities of the town have given handsome prizes to be contended for, and the Prince Consort of England has sent a silver goblet, and a Whitworth rifle complete in a handsome case.

TWO MEN accused of house-breaking escaped from the lockup at Orsett, Essex. They were pursued by an officious farmer, who hunted them with two hounds. The animals scented out the men, whose faces and bodies were terribly torn and mangled before they were taken into custody.

AT a meeting held in Bishopsgate to promote the establishment of free libraries in the city of London, the audience would not hear gentlemen who wished to advocate the plan, but passed a resolution condemning it.

THE NEWLY-INSTALLED CLERGYMAN of Haverstreet, near Ryde, has created much ill-feeling by refusing to bury a young man who had attended a Wesleyan chapel. The corpse remained unburied from Saturday to Wednesday last week, when it was interred at a Dissenters' place of burial.

THE CASE of M. MIREX again came before the Correctional Court on Thursday week, but was postponed for a week on the complaint of M. Mirex that great impediments had been thrown in the way of preparing his defence.

THE ABBE CRUCIF, an Irish Prelate, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Marseilles.

A BALL, unequalled within living memory in the City of London for splendour, was given by the Lady Mayoresse at the Mansion House yesterday week. The company, amounting to nearly 1600 in number, included a very large number of the highest aristocracy.

THE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND POINT DE GALE has been interrupted since the 25th of May.

LADY MURRAY, widow of the late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Session, has built a life-boat establishment at Campbeltown at her sole expense. The station has been placed in connection with the National Life-boat Association.

MR. LEIGH SOTHERY, of the firm of Sothery and Wilkin-on, was found drowned in the River Dart last week. He was subject to fits, and is supposed to have been seized with one while fishing.

A MR. HENDERSON, of Crown-street, Finsbury-square, has conscientious objections against paying income tax. Some of his goods were accordingly seized by the Queen's officers last week.

THE AMOUNT of MONEY REMITTED by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom from 1818 to 1860, both inclusive, was £11,562,085. The largest amount (£1,730,000) was received in 1851, and the smallest (£160,000) in 1848.

ENTRAVAGANT RUMOURS have been current this week at the Paris Bourse regarding the conflagration at London Bridge. The "bears" reported on Tuesday the total destruction "des docks de Londres," especially the "dock Américain," and that fifty millions sterling worth of ships was in a blaze.

M. CALZADO has engaged Mlle. Patti, whose success in London has been so great, for a part of the ensuing winter at the Italiens, Paris.

MRS. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT will sing at a concert on Thursday next, for the benefit of the Society of Female Artists, the Earl of Dudley having kindly given the use of his splendid gallery for the occasion.

A RETURN of EFFECTIVES of ALL RANKS (exclusive of the embodied militia) paid out of the British Exchequer shows that there were on Jan. 1, 1860, 121,600; Feb. 1, 1860, 123,614; and March 1, 1860, 132,223 of all ranks.

THE PROSPECTS of the FRENCH VINTAGE are favourable. In March and April it was announced that in all the principal districts injury from frost had been sustained which left no possibility of recovery, and we are now assured that the vineyards, with some very few exceptions, present the most favourable appearance.

LORD ABINGER expired after a brief illness at his seat, Abinger Hall, near Dorking, on Monday morning. The decease of Lord Abinger, on the day following that of Lord Campbell, his brother-in-law, is remarkable.

A NEW WRIT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR WOLVERHAMPTON, to supply the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell. Mr. S. Griffiths has issued an address, and other candidates, in both the Liberal and Conservative interests, are talked of.

THE FIRST VOLUME of "The Chinese Classics," with an English translation and copious notes, has been issued from the printing office of the London Mission, Hong-Kong. The work is the unassisted production of the Rev. James Legge, D.D.

MR. G. J. COCKERELL and MR. W. H. TWENTYMAN have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

CONSIDERABLE DISCONTENT has been created among the mercantile public both in Belfast and Dublin by the determination of certain of the fire insurance companies to raise their rate in consequence of the recent frequency of serious fires in those towns.

THE LORD MAYOR has invited Mr. Cobden to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 10th of July. M. Michel Chevalier is to be invited to meet him.

A GIANTIC STATUE of the FRENCH EMPEROR, in the garb of a Roman Caesar, is to be placed in one of the new squares of Paris.

SIR HENRY BULWER has been very ill, but he is recovering, and is now entirely out of danger.

ACCORDING to the *Nazionale* of Naples, the dethroned King not only sends his few faithful adherents false money, but has recently forwarded to them a cargo of buttons bearing the device of a crown, and an arm holding a poniard, with the words *Dieu et mon droit*. This is supposed to be a neat way of suggesting assassination.

MR. DE PERSIGNY is coming to England, it appears, for a course of sea-bathing. It is whispered that he will resume his post as Ambassador to our court. The Empress Eugénie, it is also expected, will in a few weeks undertake another short tour in England.

DURING THE THUNDERSTORM which visited Bristol on Saturday afternoon a horse was struck dead by a flash of lightning. It was first struck to the ground; but it rose, and after a few moments' trampling, again fell, and died on the spot.

A MANSION and an ESTATE, in the vicinity of Lucerne, have just been purchased for the King of Naples for the sum of 400,000 francs.

IN THE PREVISION of the POPE'S DEATH a place is being secretly prepared in the bishopric of Verona, we hear, for the reception of the Cardinals in conclave, who, in the event alluded to, will proceed to the place appointed to elect a new Pope under the protection of Austria.

POST CLOSE having written a long letter to Lord Palmerston complaining that his pension had been taken away, the Premier replied that he saw no reason to alter his decision. However, he has since granted to Mr. Close a donation of £100 from the Royal Bounty.

THE MEMBERS of the METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE have formed a band amongst themselves, numbering sixty performers. They are to play in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society this afternoon (Saturday).

AN OLD and WELL-KNOWN GUIDE, named Williams, was killed on Snowdon last week by falling down a precipice of 300 feet: he was gathering ferns when the accident occurred.

THE FIRE in MOOR-STREET, SOHO, by which a woman lost her life, seems to have been occasioned by the explosion of a cask of rum which stood in front of the bar.

LETTERS FROM ST. PETERSBURG speak of the extreme heat of the weather there. People had begun to bathe in the Neva. Everybody who could do so was leaving for the country.

THE *New York Times* advocates the publication of Great Britain by including the Month Club in favour of the French

hurst, the pugilist, appears to have been much less injured by his antagonist Mace than was thought at first.

SOME time back a large parcel of notes, of 50 lire each, was stolen from the National Bank of Sardinia. They were dated in 1859, and attempts are now being made to put them in circulation, with the date altered to 1857.

THE ADRIATIC has made the most rapid transatlantic voyage on record. She reached St. John's in five days and ten hours, and New York in nine days.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY have positively declined to co-operate with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, by recommending gentlemen for a committee in connection with photographic apparatus and photography.

MEASURES are in progress for inducing Government to continue the second monthly mail to China.

ONE of the SISTERS of KING FRANCIS II. is about to be betrothed to one of the Emperor of Austria's brothers.

A SWEET is in custody at Leicester charged with kidnapping two children and making them ascend chimneys.

TWO CROCKMEN in the neighbourhood of Guildford refused to permit the children attached to their schools to accompany the excursion to the Crystal Palace last week because the grounds are opened to the shareholders on Sundays.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER of the 1st Devon Volunteer Artillery, having used guns belonging to the Royal Artillery without permission, has received a mild reprimand from Colonel M'Murdo. A volunteer artilleryman was killed, and another injured, on the occasion when the guns were used.

THE FATHER of the TWO YOUNG LADIES who were scolded by the Bishop of Carlisle for bowing at our Lord's name is going to institute proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts against the Bishop, we hear. The charge, we presume, will be one of brawling.

THE ABERRIDEN FISHERMEN complain that the artillery ball-practice—firing into the sea—spoils their fishing.

SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT on Thursday week the Plymouth division of the Channel Fleet sailed up the Firth of Forth and anchored in Loch roads.

FORTIFICATIONS are about to be erected close to the Needle Rocks, outside the Solent.

MR. D. MACLECK has received instructions from the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1862 to prepare a design for a prize medal.

A LITTLE BOY, living at Kusel, in Germany, having been refused permission to purchase a squirrel, hung himself.

WHEN CARDINAL ANTONELLI was officially informed by the French Ambassador of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, he is said to have replied—"This is where we have been led by the solemn promises made by your Emperor at the beginning of the war."

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

ON the formation of the Palmerston Ministry it was confidently expected that Sir Richard Bethell would be elevated to the woolsack. He had Lord Palmerston's interest, but Lord John Russell supported the claims of Sir John Romilly, and, to prevent a quarrel that might have proved dangerous to the new Government, both Sir Richard and Sir John were withdrawn, and Lord Campbell was appointed.

When the death of Lord Campbell was announced there was a danger of the renewal of the dispute, and for a time the appointment was uncertain. On Monday night, however, Lord John gave way, and the Great Seal was at once offered to Sir Richard, to the satisfaction, I think, of the majority of those who feel an interest in this matter.

Who will be Attorney-General is still, whilst I write, an unsettled question. Sir William Atherton, the Solicitor-General, by natural sequence would succeed to the higher post; but Sir William is considered to be hardly strong enough for the place. At this critical juncture of foreign affairs the Government wants a man upon whom it can confidently rely as a sound and safe authority in international law, and with this branch of jurisprudence it is understood that Sir William is not specially acquainted.

Mr. Roundell Palmer is the right man; but at present there are difficulties in the way of his appointment. In the first place, he has not a seat in Parliament, and cannot get one. Wolverhampton is vacant by the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell; and Wolverhampton has been sounded, but makes no satisfactory response.

If the Distribution of Seats Bill were passed Gladstone might go to South Lancashire, and Roundell Palmer might try his luck at Oxford, where he is a great favourite; but the bill is not passed, and whether it will pass this Session is doubtful. Meanwhile the Government cannot wait.

Again, there are other difficulties; for instance, what is to be done with Mr. Collier? He has long expected the solicitor-generalship, and has strong claims; but if Mr. Palmer takes the attorney-generalship it is clear that there can be no place for Mr. Collier, unless Sir William can be shelved in a judgeship. There has been some talk of an arrangement of this kind. Sir Hugh Hill, Judge of the Queen's Bench, it has been said, will courteously resign for Sir William; but I cannot hear whether any proposition to this effect has really been made, or if it has been made, whether it has met with a favourable response.

If Mr. Collier should not get the solicitor-generalship, he is to have the offer of the appointment of Law Adviser to the Council in India, with £2000 a year; but he would rather be Solicitor-General in England than take the more lucrative post in India. Mr. Mellor has been mentioned as likely to have the solicitor-generalship if Sir William Atherton can be got rid of; but Mr. Mellor is younger in Parliament than Mr. Collier, and must wait. If Edwin James were in the House now, what a flutter of excitement he would be in. He would have aspired to the highest post. When the solicitor-generalship was last vacant he had just entered the House, and, at his suggestion, a round-robin, to be signed by a number of Liberal members, recommending him to Lord Palmerston, was attempted; but, alas! few would sign it, and the project fell to the ground; and now no round-robin, however numerously signed, would place him within a mile of the winning-post.

Roundell Palmer is a learned man, stands high at the Bar, and is backed by a great weight of influence; but I do not think that the Liberals look upon his probable appointment with much favour. When in the House he was hardly a Liberal; he was ranked with the Peelites, and was more Conservative than most of them; but he is the friend of Gladstone and Lord Herbert, and is said also to have the influence of both Palmerston and Russell.

On Wednesday Sir John Shelley's house was besieged by members of Parliament and others calling to leave their cards. Still, there are not wanting men who think that Sir John's was a case of *not proven* rather than one of perfect acquittal. You may easily imagine what a stir this ugly business has made in the clubs and at the House.

The announcement that the published correspondence between Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell and Mr. Hepworth Dixon was a miserable hoax, no such letters having ever passed between those gentlemen, reached us too late to allow of our cancelling our remarks on the subject in last week's Impression. Loud condemnation of airy nothings, and strong blows at impalpable objects, are futile and ridiculous, and we must honestly confess to having wasted a good deal of virtuous indignation. Our expressions were prompted by the belief in the accuracy of the statements, and the hoaxer has the pleasure of including us in the same category with the daily journals.

It would be pleasant to discover the author of this stupid trick, which probably was originated without malice, but which has proved annoying to all persons concerned. It appears that we were wrong, too, in saying that Mr. Hotten, the publisher of "Puck on Pegasus," issues books "on commission." He has never done so; and he says, "I generally publish books either written or edited by myself, finding they pay best, and give more satisfaction to the public."

The fire in Tooley-street has called forth a display of heroism unfrequency in these degenerate days. Does Mr. Desange's gallery contain the representation of any incident more noble, thrilling, and praiseworthy than the rescue of a half-singed man from a burning boat, as narrated by a correspondent in Tuesday's *Times*? Surely the two watermen who risked their own lives for the preservation of a fellow-creature are entitled to the Victoria Cross, for no greater "act of valour" has ever been performed. Of Mr.

Braidwood's loss it is impossible to speak too strongly; we must wait until sad experience shows us how completely he was the mainstay and backbone of the Fire Brigade, and how invaluable were his services.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"Othello" is in rehearsal at the PRINCESS'S, this cast:—Othello, M. Fechter; Iago, Mr. Ryder; Cassio, Mr. William Farren (who leaves the Haymarket and joins the Princess's company); Roderigo, Mr. Shore; Desdemona, Miss Reynolds (her first appearance for a lengthened period); Emilia, Miss Elsworth. The public, we expect, will be greatly astonished and delighted at many passages of M. Fechter's reading.

Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicau will probably soon take a short respite from their labours.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Great Seal, which was on Monday delivered back into the hands of the Queen, has been given to Sir Richard Bethell.

We believe that the title selected by the new Lord Chancellor is that of Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts.

LORD CAMPBELL.

THE Lord Chancellor is dead, taken away with a suddenness that surprises even those who had said that his departure would be without warning. On Saturday he was engaged in his ordinary pursuits, and in the afternoon attended the Cabinet Council held at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. To his colleagues he appeared cheerful and full of mental vigour. In the evening he entertained a party of eighteen at dinner, and while with his friends was full of lively converse, and showed no symptoms of illness. At one o'clock he bade his daughters good night in the drawing-room and retired to rest. On Sunday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, his Lordship's butler entered his master's bedroom, and was greatly alarmed to find him seated in a chair, motionless, with his head thrown back and blood oozing from his mouth. On his approach he found his Lordship insensible, and at once gave alarm to the household. Dr. Baber, of Brompton-row, was immediately sent for, and was promptly in attendance, when he pronounced his Lordship dead. It was the impression of Dr. Baber that Lord Campbell had been dead at least two hours before he was summoned. We understand Dr. Baber's opinion, as well as that of Dr. Ferguson, who was subsequently called in, was that the learned Lord's death was the result of a rupture of one of the principal arteries in the region of the heart, internal bleeding causing suffocation.

The paternal manse was in Fife-shire, and there John was born in 1781. He was educated at St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of M.A. He repaired to London to pursue his legal studies, poor in purse, but with a source of income in his pocket in the shape of a letter to Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, who employed him both as theatrical critic and as a Parliamentary reporter. His industry was extraordinary, and he studied law as effectually in the morning as if he had not been at work half the night. His jocose humour lightened all the labours of his life to himself and his comrades.

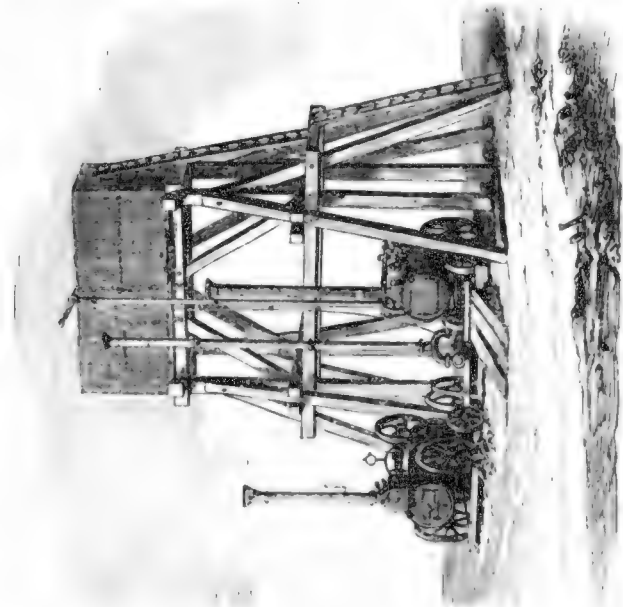
He was called to the bar in 1806, after completing his studies under Mr. Tidd, the author of the celebrated "Tidd's Practice." His first employment was reporting Lord Ellenborough's judgments at Nisi Prius—a very high service, as is known to all who are aware of the use made of those judgments as authorities; and their value is enhanced by the notes of the reporter. Mr. Campbell rose rapidly through the drudging stages of his profession, became leader on the Oxford Circuit and at Nisi Prius, and in 1821 married the daughter of Mr. Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. His professional income, already large, became enormous, and the best care was taken of it. In 1827 he was made King's Counsel, and in 1832 Solicitor-General. In 1834 he was Attorney-General, and in that capacity obtained great professional triumphs, in the two cases of the Melbourne and Stockdale trials.

His next promotion was not effected under kindly and graceful influences. Just before the Whig Government went out in 1841, and when the event was clearly foreseen by everybody, while struggled against by the holders of power, a bill was brought in and urged forward with extreme haste to provide two new judgeships in the Court of Chancery, it being universally understood that Sir J. Campbell was to step into one of them when obliged to resign the Attorney-Generalship. Remonstrance was made against the intention to put a common-law practitioner, however eminent, into an equity judgeship, and on other accounts also the measure was found impracticable, and it was thrown up. The Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunket, was then written to, in the same week, to request him to resign the seal to Sir John Campbell. Lord Plunket indignantly refused. The Ministerial newspapers then presented paragraphs about his age and infirmities, and his long-felt wish to retire. He openly contradicted this news, declared himself quite well, and denied having ever said a word about retiring. He was pressed more urgently by his Ministerial correspondents, and reminded of the bishopric of Tuam having been recently given to his son, and of other patronage of which he had obtained the fruits; and he obeyed at last, avowing, in his farewell address, the facts of the case. He carried with him his title to a retiring pension of £4000 a year, and plain John, stepping into his seat, anticipated the same. But the delays had put the matter off rather too long. Lord Campbell sat as Chancellor of Ireland for only a single day, after having received his peerage for the purpose. His lady had been a peeress for some years, owing to the curious fact that his services in the Commons could not be dispensed with by the Whig Ministry. His lady was therefore made Lady Stratheden, with descent to her son, and Sir John was promised a peerage at a future time.

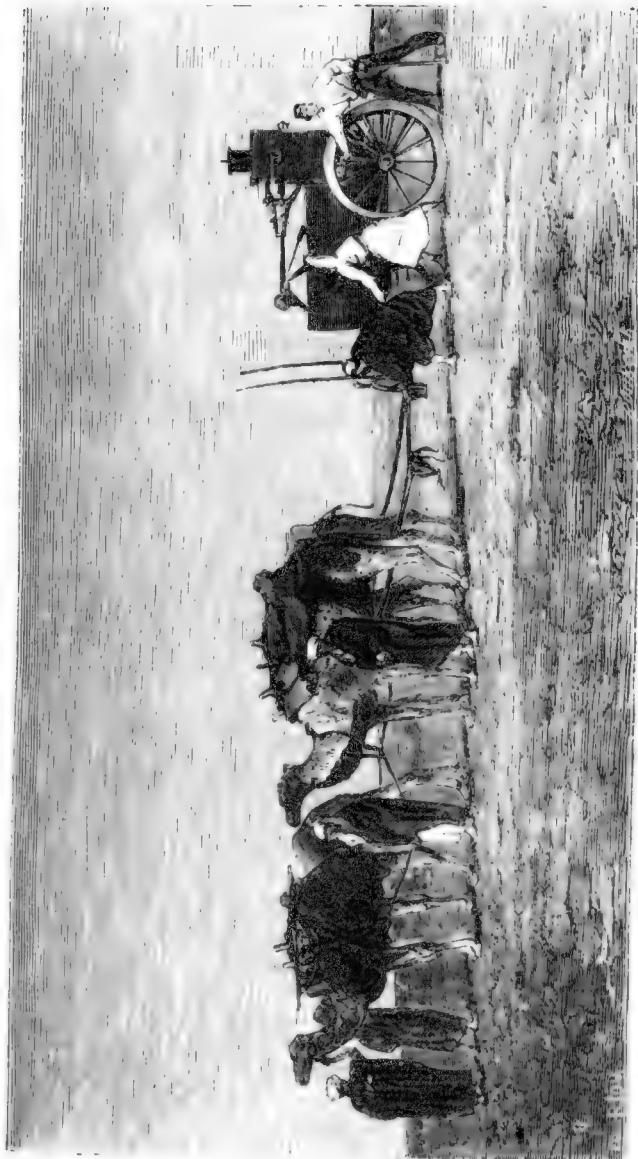
On leaving Ireland, and giving up his claim for a retiring pension, Lord Campbell became a Cabinet Minister as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His energy now devoted itself to literature, and he began to bring out his "Lives of the Chancellors." Literature was not, however, sufficient to occupy the energies of this industrious lawyer, nor his office to satisfy his ambition. As might easily have been anticipated, he found another Judge who might be persuaded that he was too old and infirm for office, and had better resign in his favour. His old friend Lord Denman, two years younger than Lord Campbell, was pronounced in 1849 so infirm that he ought to resign the Chief Justiceship. Lord Denman protested, as Lord Plunket had done, that he was perfectly well able to go through his duties, but Lord Campbell thought otherwise; and immediately the newspapers began to bewail Lord Denman's weight of years, and to predict that his brightly senior would soon be in his seat; and early in 1850 the event took place accordingly. In 1850 he attained the highest honours of his profession in the Lord Chancellorship.

In his judicial office in the House of Lords he was extremely diligent and eminently serviceable. As a lawyer, his abundant reading and unflinching assiduity justified the success which his indomitable determination to get on would probably have obtained at all events. He was not a scholar; nor were his countenance and voice prepossessing, nor his manners good. He was pleasant and good-humoured in Court and in the drawing-room; and the consideration he obtained thus, and by his wealth (understood but not manifested), and by his rank, and especially by his success, were enough for him. Heartfelt respect and intimate friendship were not necessary to him; and he would probably have been quite content with the knowledge that, after his death, he would be held up as an example of the social success obtainable in our fortunate country by energy and assiduity, steadily reaching forward to the prizes of ambition.

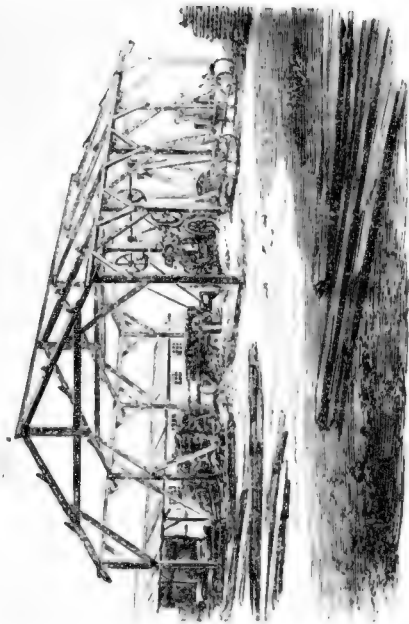
THE CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.



WATER PRESS AT BIRADON BALLAH



TRANSPORT OF A STEAM ENGINE TO THE PLAIN OF EL QUTSE



STEAM-SAW MILL AT EL GUISE.



VIEW OF THE CHIEF WORKS AT EL GUISE

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Universal Company and M. de Lesseps have opened the way by which a traveller may pay a running visit to the countries situated between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Coming from Europe, and debarking at Port Said, the new colony founded by the company at the extremity of the canal, he may advance as far as Timsah, soon to be formed into a grand interior port, and, whatever objection may be taken on other grounds to the canal scheme, there is little doubt but the stations where workshops, machinery, and caravans for transport have been settled, will introduce into the entire region an amount of civilisation and culture where only devastation and semi-barbarism have been the usual experiences of those who had the misfortune to find themselves in the interior. Very great doubts were at first entertained whether the prejudices of the Mussulman labourers would permit them to work with the care and steadiness of the mechanics from Europe. The result has proved, however, that under European direction, the "fellahs," who were hired upon pretty liberal terms by the directors of the works, plied the spade and barrow with almost as much energy as the regular navigators. One may imagine that the provisions necessary for the maintenance of such an army of workmen were obliged to be provided with some forethought, and the procuring of proper stores of food and drink in such a desolate country was at first considered an almost insurmountable obstacle. The dépôts, however, although removed so far from the old centres of population, were stored and managed on the same regular principle as that used in a camp of soldiers. An hospital was also established, well provided with medicines and surgical attendance; but such is the salubrity of the climate that it is said this necessary institution had few if any patients.

During the progress of the canal, surrounded as the undertaking was with difficulties, it was discovered that Nature had as usual store

of material for the very purpose required in the work; both limestone and that used for plaster was found in abundance, as well as the sorts used for building; while farther off there existed the famous pottery earth, flint, and silex. As the work progressed many of the first difficulties, such as the procuring supplies of wood and provisions, gradually disappeared. The Lake of Menzaleh, near Port Said, which they were compelled to work round in order to communicate with the centre of the Isthmus, was soon ripped by the paddles of two steam-boats regularly carrying instructions, provisions, and workmen.

Upon the plain of El Guisa, which is represented in our Engraving, the scene of bustle and activity was the most picturesque; here had come to astonish the inhabitants the machines for saving labour, the locomotives carrying everything, raising water, and sawing enormous pieces of timber.

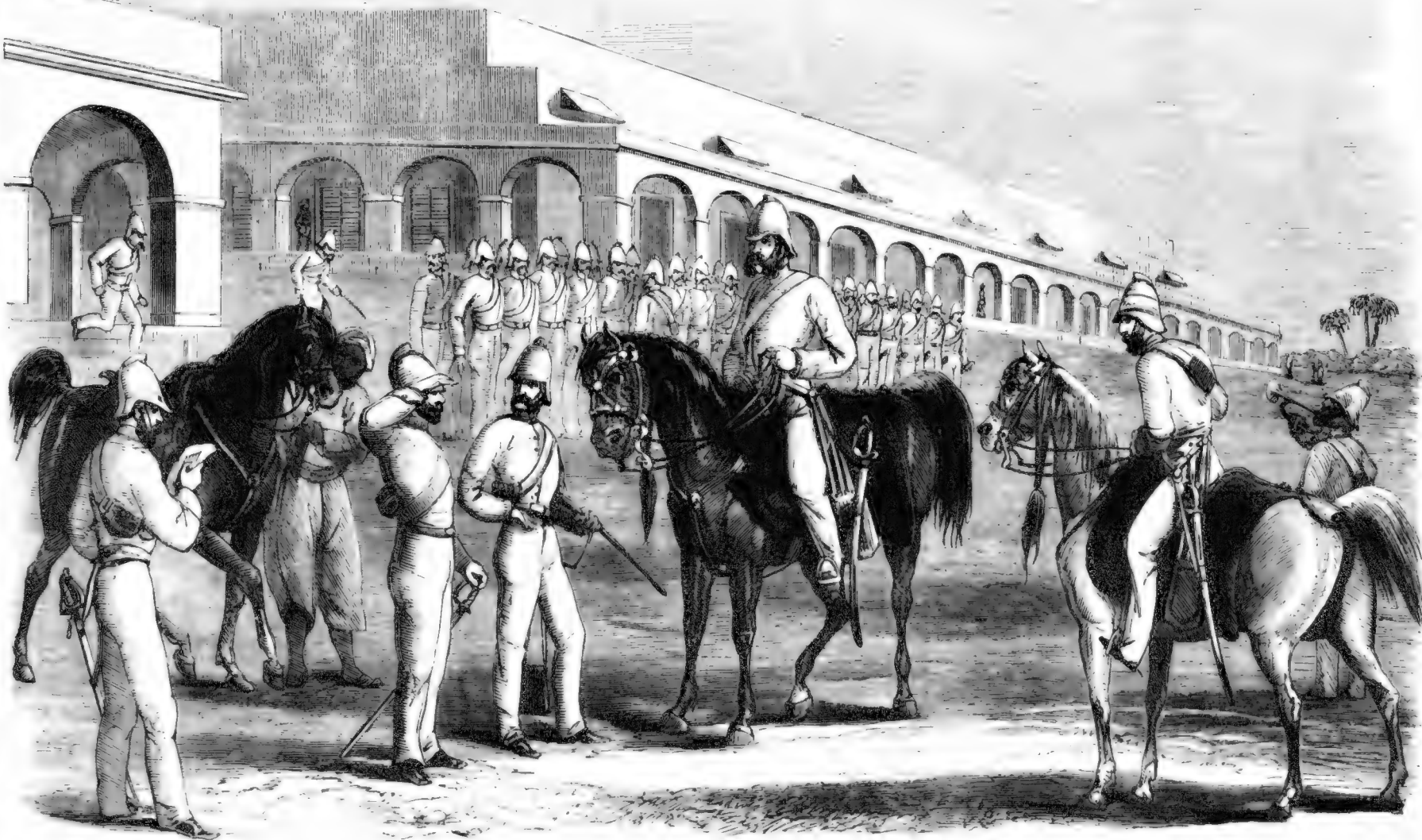
Here the ground, which is so rich in historical association, and where the thoughts are at once directed towards the marvellous results of human power and ingenuity in the vast monuments of antiquity, the appliances of modern science have been established in order to complete a work which is intended to unite the East with advancing civilisation. Dredging-machines have been introduced into the Isthmus; workshops and dwelling places have been provided; fresh water has been brought, partly by means of a small canal and partly by earthenware tubing, from Maskara, at the head of the Wadi Toumilat, to the shores of Lake Timsah, and machinery has been erected for the purpose of raising this supply of water to the heights of El Djis'r or Guis'r.

This is, indeed, a great work to effect, but there has been grave dissatisfaction at the expenses incurred in proportion to the work effected. The results enumerated, together with the wooden jetty and tramways at Port Said, have been accomplished since the early part of 1859, at an expenditure of £900,000, for nearly one-eighth of the entire capital of

the company, or one-sixth of the sum (£5,200,000) which M. de Lesseps has declared to be the maximum amount required for the complete realisation of his scheme. There still, therefore, remains to be accomplished with the five-sixths of the money still in hand the construction of the maritime canal itself, 93 miles long, 182 feet broad, and 26 feet deep; that of the freshwater canal to run parallel to it, with a feeding canal, forming means of communication with the Nile. Lake Timsah, now not much better than a marsh, is to be converted into a spacious inland harbour. At Suez stone jetties are to be constructed, one a mile and the other three-quarters of a mile in length; and, finally, at Port Said the approaches to the canal are to be formed, and the canal itself is to be prolonged into the sea by means of two similar jetties, of the aggregate length of about three miles, to be built of solid stone upon a foundation of sand.

Meanwhile, it is said that the peace and prosperity of the country are becoming seriously threatened by the addition to the liabilities of the Egyptian treasury of a sum which would have sufficed to pay off nearly all its debts, and by the forcible abstraction of the agricultural population from their ordinary and legitimate work in a manner equally oppressive and unjust. M. de Lesseps's bitterest and most outspoken opponents are to be found amongst his countrymen in Egypt, who see their sources of wealth endangered by the threatened exhaustion of the resources of their adopted country.

Against the scheme itself the late Mr. Robert Stephenson held decided opinions, declaring that, although there might be no physical obstacle which the resources of modern science, aided by a lavish expenditure of money, might not be capable of overcoming, it would be impossible to foretell when that expenditure would come to an end; one thing alone being certain—that M. de Lesseps's estimate would fall infinitely short of it, and that no results could be looked for sufficient to compensate for the capital that would be required to produce them.



NEW BARRACKS FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. ATKINSON.)

Meanwhile, as a sign of the times in Egypt, on the departure from Cairo of the annual caravan for the Hedjaz, the pilgrims were dispatched with even greater pomp than had been displayed for some years past, but an innovation has been introduced which has caused great scandal. The Mahmil has from time immemorial set off from Cairo, borne on high, upon the back of a slow-moving but stately camel, reserved expressly for the purpose, and regarded with feelings of veneration almost equal to that paid to the fabric it carries. This year the framing, with its gold-embroidered cover, was sent across to Suez strapped upon a railway truck, an undignified proceeding, with which the faithful have been so thoroughly disgusted that a large number have returned to Cairo, and have relinquished the idea of performing the pilgrimage.

SOLDIERS' BARRACKS IN INDIA.

In consequence of the very great augmentation to the force of European or, rather, British troops quartered in India since the eventful mutiny, much attention has been paid to the habitations necessary for such rare "exotics;" for the British soldier is a costly article, and the best policy of a Government is to build such airy and well-ventilated dwellings that the health of the soldier shall by no means be impaired. For the last ten years, since the annexation of the Panjab, a wonderful improvement has taken place in the barracks erected, thanks to the wise counsels of those prudent and able men by whom the government of the Panjab was administered. New principles have been admitted, and enormous sums have been unhesitatingly expended in contributing to the comfort and well-being of the British soldiery. Till then it had been conceived that any in-

closed area was a fitting habitation for a soldier, and a barrack was often of far less decorative and domestic aspect than the common English barn. For every company a species of rude hut was erected, the walls frequently of mud or sundried bricks, the roof a simple thatch, supported by rough, undressed timbers, windows unglazed, but closed by simple panels, and doors of even rougher texture than a common barn-door, daubed over with brick-coloured paint. Occasionally the floors were paved with brick; but this was rare, and a beaten and smoothed clay floor was the luxury afforded. For each man there was provided a small, rough, native cot, with a network of string to support a thick, hard counterpane which was to act as mattress, a pillow and a rough black blanket was given him, a rack for his musket and accoutrements, and the "conveniences" of life were supposed to have been provided. Such barracks as these were actually to be seen still in existence when the mutiny broke out, and the sepoys fortunately destroyed them utterly. We remember a few short years ago one of her Majesty's regiments being quartered in such buildings, where we happened to be stationed. The commanding officer, acting conscientiously for the good of his men, insisted on the panel shutters and doors being closed at night, the result was that in the morning little of the barrack could be seen above eight feet from the ground, owing to the foul air that was generated. The men were not then allowed punkabs, and the consequence was that the cholera broke out, and about one-third of the strength of the regiment was swept away in a few weeks. It would scarcely be credited that years elapsed before the Government would consent to approve of the proceedings of committees who condemned those barracks, and build new ones. The public buildings were under a "Military Board" of incapables, and it was long before the "slaughterhouses," as they were officially designated by Sir Charles Napier, were classed among the things that

had been, and that the health, the comfort, the well-being of the British soldier became a subject of consideration and care on the part of the ruling powers.

The sight of one of the modern new-pattern barracks would strike a stranger with astonishment—they are literally palatial halls, whose size would make him wonder. And then, when he is further shown the comforts that are provided, his conclusion may not improbably be that the soldier needs not such pampering, and that his wants have been over attended to. So thought the gallant officers of one of her Majesty's regiments which arrived at Lahore in the cold weather succeeding the breaking out of the mutiny; but not much of the hot season had elapsed when they discovered their mistake, and were only too glad to leave their own small, low, stifling bungalows, and take refuge themselves in the cool barracks of the men.

Each company has its distinct barrack and out-offices. The ten for a regiment are built in line, but, to save space, they are built on echelon, which our non-professional readers may understand by supposing all the barracks at first to be in one continuous line, touching each other, then, by the simple expedient of each one being wheeled round a little, its right side being advanced and the left kept stationary, it will be understood that, while they thus all face one way, each one stands distinct. This is a great object gained for when it is remembered that each building is about four hundred feet long, the ten would extend the distance of nearly a mile, a circumstance which has been found to have such disadvantages that at some of the new barracks double lines have been formed, the objection to that being that the front one stopped the free current of air, and also that the offensive odours from out-offices, which were necessarily to the rear of the first, were blown into the second set.

To remedy all this, double-storied barracks are now proposed, each for two companies.

But we must describe each barrack. In the heart of it runs longitudinally a long room almost the entire length, but divided into three compartments by arched openings, erected chiefly as affording strength to the walls. On each side are ranged the beds, and between every two is a lateral high-arched opening communicating with an inclosed verandah, in which are the mess-tables and forms. This verandah runs round the centre chamber; while beyond this is another broad open verandah, its roof supported by arches. At either end of the inner chamber there are small rooms set apart for the sergeants. The sleeping-wards are lighted by openings above the side arches, while the inclosed verandahs are lighted by fan-lights above the doors. The floors are either of stone flags or of beaten plaster, a kind of work peculiar to India, which has all the advantages of stone except its durability. The doors and windows are not only glazed but filled with green venetian blinds with modern locks and hinges. A punkah is suspended over every couple of beds, and the cots themselves are of good stout frames, covered with broad webbing, on which a proper supply of bedding is placed. At the foot of every bed is a chest on rollers, with lock and key, in which the soldier keeps his clothes, &c., and which he rolls under the bed to get out of the way. At his bedside is a small table. In the hot weather punkahs are kept agitated unremittently day and night, and tatties or moistened furze-screens are provided for the western doors that the breeze may blow in coolly and refreshingly. Adjoining the barrack, but connected by a covered way, is the washhouse, with an ample supply of water; while in one part of the barrack territory are plunge baths for the men and the women.

Added to the above are separate rooms for the canteen, coffee-shop, libraries, workshops, schools, also separate buildings for the sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, and for the band. There are barracks for the married men, each man getting a slice of a building with an outer and inner verandah, a sitting-room, a bed-room, and a bathing room. Thus the reader will acknowledge that no attention is wanting to keep the men in health. The barracks are admirably ventilated, and 1000 cubic-feet of air is allowed per man. He has ground allotted to him for a garden; and, with a five's-court, bowling-greens, cricket-ground, gymnasium, good food and abundance of it, no effort is spared to humanise the British soldier, and make him not only what he has always proved himself to be, a loyal and devoted servant to his country, even at a time when he was treated literally worse than any dog, but also a healthier and more effective man.

Our Sketch represents a foot-parade of a troop of horse artillery in front of one of these new pattern buildings. Externally they are of very light stone-colour to keep out the heat.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

It has been a week of concerts, unchequered by any operatic event save one, which we are compelled to defer noticing. Signor Verdi's opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera" will have been produced at Covent Garden when these pages are in the hands of our readers; but the exigencies of publication will unfortunately have prevented our speaking of the performance, except by anticipation. Mme. Penco will find ample scope for her talents in Amelia; and, from what we have already heard of the music, it seems to us probable that this delightful singer will succeed in gaining from her critics an acknowledgment of merit rather warmer than is generally implied in the epithet "pleasing." It is Mme. Penco's fate to please in all that she attempts; and that is the reason, perhaps, why she does not obtain half the praise that falls to the lot of artists concerning whom tastes may differ. This is the way of the world, not of the stage-world merely, but of that in which many parts are played by actors not always very well fitted for them. A well-sustained and agreeable excellence, whether in art, or manners, or social qualifications, is too often confounded with a smooth mediocrity. They are on different levels, but each is level, and few of us will take the trouble to estimate and compare the difference of height. If Mme. Penco were sometimes ineffective she would escape the commonplace reputation of being "always pleasing." "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be kept up by a goodly company. Ulrica, the sorceress, will be personated by Mme. Nantier-Didice; Oscar, the page, by Mme. Miolan-Carvalho; the Governor of Boston by Signor Mario; and the Secretary Renato by Signor Graziani. The chief conspirators will have efficient representatives in Signor Tagliafico and M. Zelger. Memories of old magnificence in the spectacular parts of "Gustavus the Third; or, the Masked Ball," at Drury Lane, will be dimmed by the glories which have been long in course of preparation on the stage, and in Mr. Beverley's magic atelier. Next week we shall revel in the past tense of the verb to criticise.

The presence of M. Moscheles at the eighth and last concert this season of the Philharmonic Society gave additional interest to a musical performance of the highest character. The fame of Moscheles is quite historic, being actually associated, in point of time, with that of Beethoven. The crowded audience at Hanover-square on Monday night gave such a marvellous welcome to the venerable composer and executant as proved that the usually staid manner of those habitués only covers, and does not stifle, a genuine and enthusiastic love of art. M. Moscheles played his own concerto for the pianoforte in G minor, and fairly won the ovation which followed. The programme of the concert also included Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and Haydn's "La Reine de France." Beethoven's concerto for violin was played by Herr Strauss, and a selection from the operas of Mozart, Mercadante, and Rossini, was sung by Mlle. Guerrabella, M. Steller, and Mr. Tennant. Professor Bennett was, of course, the conductor.

Mr. Charles Hallé proceeds with his "Beethoven Recitals" at St. James's Hall. The plan of giving an entire reading of Beethoven's pianoforte works could not have been more efficiently carried out by any artist than by Mr. Hallé. At his sixth recital, on Friday, he played the Sonata Appassionata without book, a proceeding which accords with the name he has given his weekly performances, and which we had supposed he meant to adhere to throughout. Mr. Sims Reeves diversified the concert with Gluck's air from "Iphigenia"—"Our hearts in childhood's morn entwining," and Mr. F. Berger's prettily-pretentious ballad of "Geraldine."

M. Benedict's annual selection was, as it always is, a feast entirely made up of delicacies. No wonder that St. James's Hall, that accustomed scene of M. Benedict's labours and successes, was filled to overflowing. He divided his concert into three parts, the first and third being miscellaneous. We had Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," performed by an excellent orchestra; the comic trio, "Papatalci," from "L'Italiana in Algeri," sung by Signori Delle Sedie, Belletti, and Belart; "Nobil signor," from "Les Huguenots," rendered with admirable spirit by Mme. Lemaire; Schumann's "Andante, with variations," for two pianofortes, played on this occasion, as well as it could be, by Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Benedict; "A lonely Arab maid," one of the gems of "Oberon," rendered more gemlike by the singing of Mme. Albani; a cavatina of M. Benedict, delightfully warbled by Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington; the scena, "Giorno d'orrore," from "Semiramide," given with startling effect by Mlle. Titiens; a fantasia on the violin, by M. Ole Bull; and other attractive pieces. The second part was occupied by M. Benedict's "Undine," in which Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Santon-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss were strongly supported by the chorus and orchestra. In the third part the vocalists whom we have not yet named were Mlle. Parepa, Mlle. Georges, Signor Giuglini, Herr Fornes, and Mr. Santley. The conductors, besides M. Benedict, were Signor Arditi, Herr W. Ganz, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

Mdme. Catherine Hayes has also given her concert. The residence of Mrs. Rawson Reid, kindly tendered for the occasion, received a very numerous audience, who testified to the general regard in which Mdme. Hayes is held, as also to the excellence of her concert.

MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.

THE long-deferred visit of Mr. Cobden to his constituents at Rochdale, to receive from them the expression of their thanks for negotiating the French Treaty, took place on Wednesday evening. The hon. gentleman was greeted with shouts of enthusiasm by crowds of people on his arrival in Rochdale, and afterwards by a public meeting of some thousands of the inhabitants, presided over by the Mayor (Mr. Moore). There were present Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Bazley, M.P.; and Sir Charles Douglas, M.P.

Mr. Cobden spoke for an hour and a half. His observations were directed chiefly to refute the opinion that the French Emperor and Government were to be held responsible for the increase of the naval armaments of England, or that the French navy had been formidably and unduly augmented. He remembered that some eighteen months ago, when he was in Paris, and during the general agitation in England for the enrolment of volunteers, a meeting was held in Rochdale, which decided against the formation of a rifle corps in that town. While reserving the expression of any judgment as to the volunteer movement in general, he wished now to say, after no small experience in France, that so far as that decision was come to on the ground of there being no danger from that country to warrant such a preparation, he came there to tell them that, in his opinion, they acted with perfect propriety. About that time the French Government were entering on the subversion of their commercial system, by throwing their markets open to the products of this country, and opening the markets of England to the productions of France. Was not this *prima facie* evidence to make us pause before believing what was said by certain Admirals, who offered no fact in proof of their assertion that the rulers of France were meditating an invasion of England without cause of quarrel or grievance assigned? On this fallacy with reference to the designs and doings of the French Emperor and his Government, he thought it not out of place to take up a good deal of the time of this meeting, because on that fallacy was based a claim upon the pockets of the English people, which must be counted by millions sterling per annum. But he spoke to them also in the character of their representative, who was placed in a responsible and delicate position in reference to this very question. At the time so many meetings were being held and such strong language uttered in England to encourage the establishment of rifle corps he was in Paris with the known object of promoting a treaty of commerce between this country and France. If the French Emperor had then any such design as to make an attack upon England, would it not have convicted him of the most absolute folly that he should at the same time have been disturbing all his commercial interests, setting ironmasters and cotton-spinners and all the great capitalists in France against him, when he would have required the support of all these interests to abet him in any attack upon Great Britain? Looking on the Emperor of the French as an intelligent being, which was his great characteristic—for he was a remarkably intelligent man—what must we have said of his conduct in proposing at the same time to adopt a policy which would knit these two countries in the bonds of commercial dependence, so that it would have been increasingly difficult to cause a rupture between them, while he was also arming ships of war for piratical expeditions against us? However, he (Mr. Cobden) did not ask his hearers to rely only on probabilities for a judgment in this matter; there were facts which any man in the world had the opportunity of knowing, and to which he would also appeal. For the last century there had been a tacit understanding that in the normal state of peace the French navy should be little more than half that of England, and during all that period the French naval expenditure had been little more than half what we had ourselves spent in the same way. He (Mr. Cobden) would candidly avow that, before taking a step in reference to the recent treaty, he satisfied himself upon the facts as to the alleged increase of French armaments, and had he found one fact to justify what was then stated in England at public meetings, or that the French Government had done anything to disturb the proportions which had so long existed between the navies of France and England, he should have suspected some sinister design, and should have considered himself a traitor to his country had he allowed himself to be made the means of hoodwinking the English people by making them suppose that the French Government were about to enter on a course of commercial amity when there were grounds for believing them to meditate a policy of hostility. But he had found that the French naval expenditure for the ten years down to 1858 inclusive had only been rather more than half what England had spent upon her navy in the same time. He did not come nearer than 1858, because French Estimates were not a fair criterion of money expended, as the amount was frequently altered by supplementary estimates, while the definitive audited financial statements of the French Government expenditure, which appeared after a delay of two years, were admitted, without caveat or reserve, to be thoroughly trustworthy. But though he would not speak of the expenditure of the last two years, there was proof that it was we ourselves who during that time had been making larger naval preparations in proportion to those of France than at any time of peace during the last century. It was an admitted fact that the number of men in the Navy was due to all the expenditure upon it, and while last year the French voted 30,400 men and boys for their Navy we had 81,000 in our own. Even with the addition of all the able-bodied seamen in the French mercantile marine their naval force last year would not be brought up to the number of our own. He was no advocate for reducing our Navy in any degree below that proportion to the French which the exigencies of our service required. On the contrary, if the French Government showed a sinister design in increasing their Navy to equal ours, after offering every explanation to prevent such an absurdity, he would rather vote £100,000,000 sterling than allow the French Navy to be raised to a level with our own. Mr. Cobden argued that the answer to the question how it was there should be any colour of evidence to warrant the cries of alarm for the lessened superiority of our own naval armaments was to be found in the recognised fact that the affairs of our Admiralty were most deplorably mismanaged, and the money at its disposal disastrously thrown away. When he came to the question how this state of things was to be altered, he candidly declared that the reform could not be accomplished by Parliament, where parties were at a dead lock; and if it could not be brought about by the people out of doors it could not be accomplished at all. He concluded by exhorting not only the non-electors of the country, but also the existing electoral body, whose own handiwork was in peril of becoming a scandal to the representative institutions we had inherited, to insist upon such a reform in Parliament, by redistribution of seats as well as extended franchise, as would give some stronger Government a lengthened term of power, while there would be an Opposition that could only hope to succeed to office by labouring to acquire the confidence of the country.

Mr. Bright addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of a resolution which denounced the present expenditure of this country as prodigal in the extreme; and demanded, as the best means to secure retrenchment, a comprehensive reform of Parliament, including large extension of the franchise, the vote by ballot, and an equitable apportionment of members to population and property.

THE GRAIN HARVEST in many parts of Europe this year seems likely to be a fortnight or a month earlier than the average. In the South of France the cutting of wheat has already commenced. The accounts from America are also good, and the Western farmers are hurrying forward their last year's stock to England.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN STEAMER.

THE total loss of the Canadian Royal mail screw-steamer in the Straits of Belle Isle—a channel about 50 miles long and 12 broad, which separates Newfoundland from Labrador and the American continent—is announced. The channel is deep, and affords a safe passage (in summer) to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is seldom frequented. The coast on both sides is bleak, and the harbours such as they are, are not considered safe. On the north-west side of the island of Belle Isle is a harbour used by the French fishing fleet about the "Banks," &c. Although in summer the Belle Isle route is considered safe, there are instances where a very severe winter may cause the straits to be impassable, owing to the enormous quantity of drift and stationary ice, until late in June or early in July.

We have received the following particulars of the wreck from the Liverpool agents of the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

"The Canadian was lost about noon on the 14th instant, about 15 miles off Belle Isle. The weather at the time was thick, and a short sea on. The ship was going 'dead slow' when she struck a large piece of sunken ice, the top of which was flush with the water, and which appears to have ripped up the bottom of the vessel to a large extent."

"For some time the fore compartment of the vessel kept perfectly free, until the water had come up over the steering-deck, having forced up the hatches, and then flowed through into the forehold and filled it. When the captain (Graham) found that his ship was so seriously damaged he turned her head to the westward, and steamed full-speed towards the land, with the double intention of landing the passengers and crew as near the shore as possible, and also of beaching the steamer. At this juncture of the sad catastrophe land was eleven miles ahead. When Captain Graham found that the ship was settling fast he stopped the engines, and got the boats ready as fast as possible, the passengers all the time remaining cool and collected, with the exception of some of the gentler sex, who were in a state of much anxiety and grief. Everything being ready, the passengers and crew got into the boats, all of which were lowered safely, with this sad exception—one of the boats fitted with Clifford's patent lowering apparatus capsized when being let loose from davits, and all on board perished."

"There was plenty of accommodation in the boats for all on board, and to show that everything was done in the least possible time, considering that the vessel sank in about half an hour after she struck, we may state that a portion of the mails was saved. The boats were afterwards picked up by three French fishing-vessels, which fortunately were in the immediate neighbourhood, and conveyed to Quiberon Bay."

From all that can be learned, probably twenty-three of the passengers and ten of the crew perished. Among those who perished are the second officer, and the officer in charge of the Canadian mails. The latter gentleman was connected with the Canadian Post Office.

It appears that the steamer Canadian was the first boat of the season that attempted the dangerous passage of the Belle Isle Straits. Full inquiry will doubtless be called for as to the propriety of sending a large iron steamer through such a route.

THE KINGSWOOD MURDER.

A GERMAN was apprehended by a City police-constable on Friday week upon a charge of being in a house in Union-court, City, for an unlawful purpose; and, upon his being brought to the police-station, the detectives at once suspected that he was one of the murderers of Mrs. Halliday. His dress and general appearance corresponded exactly with those of one of the men; and since he has been in custody three detective officers have been actively engaged in making inquiries, the result of which tends to show, almost conclusively, that the prisoner was one of the persons concerned.

He was brought before Alderman Humphrey, at the Mansion House, on Thursday. The account he gave of himself through an interpreter was this:—"My name is Frederick Augustus Saltzman; I am twenty-four years of age; I am a native of Konigsstein, in Higher Saxony. I have been in this country ten weeks. I have lived in London since my arrival. I can't say where I live, because I have changed about several times, but I know one of the places was in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel." The police believe him to be Johann Carl France; and, the charge having been formally read, he was remanded to Newgate.

BLONDIN.—Blondin continues his perilous performances. To walk on stilts is in itself a matter of some difficulty, but to walk on a rope with them and turn back summersaults, alighting on the cord, is something that would have been thought a physical impossibility if Blondin had not done it. His feats with a chair, however, seemed to be the most inexplicable of all. Taking a common four-legged chair, Blondin balanced its legs cornerwise on the rope, and, seating himself upon it, moved in it from side to side, as if lounging, stood upon it, climbed over its back, and even edged it by jerks along the cord, without apparently the slightest effort at balancing either the chair or himself. He has also appeared as a violinist, playing the most rapid tunes while he danced and turned summersaults backwards and forwards without missing a note of his music. In like manner, with a drum which he played with a vehemence and rapidity equal to half-a-dozen drummers, he never missed dancing to time or stopped for a single instant his deafening tattoo, whether turning backwards or forwards, or springing high into the air. These feats were performed with the rope at only a few feet from the ground. A notion has got abroad that M. Blondin has offered £100 in vain for some one to consent to be wheeled in the barrow across the rope, and this erroneous impression has led to his receiving nearly a thousand letters from all parts of the country, proffering the writers in return for the money. Only one, however, has offered to go for £30, a reduction which he states is due to his confidence in Blondin, and "that if he was to make a mistake, he would pay the money to his mother." No person of the kind, however, is needed, for no future attempts of the kind will be made at the Crystal Palace.

MRS. YELVERTON'S BOOK.—Mrs. Yelverton (Sister Theresa) has given mortal offence to the Roman Catholic party by her book, "Martyrs to Circumstance." Her pictures of conventual life, and her general flippancy with reference to the ritual of the Church of Rome in this particular, have turned the priesthood entirely against her, and their censure is unsparring. The ultramontane journals have also reviewed the work angrily. The Dublin *Nation*, for example, says:—"It is soiling, and will sell, and the proceeds may help her to prosecute her lawsuit; but one thing she will lose by it—the sympathy of many an Irish heart. In England, amongst a gross and materialised people, Mrs. Yelverton's treatment of conventual life may pass very well; but in this country, where the reality is known—here, amongst a virtuous people, where there is scarce a family tree that has not given a fruit to the Church—chaste nuns and holy priestesses, comforters of the poor and the suffering—teachers—guides—guardians—leading back the sinner from vicious ways—encouraging and practising every virtue—here the pictures Mrs. Yelverton presents to us will be detected, as what they are—miserable caricatures, drawn to gratify Protestant public. Let us keep in mind, however, the fact that Mrs. Yelverton is an Englishwoman. *Le Sang Anglais* accounts for many passages in her book."

EXPERIMENTS ON IRON PLATES AT PORTSMOUTH.—A series of important experiments were completed yesterday week on two 4½-inch iron plates, supplied by two private manufacturers, and fastened on the broadside of the Sirius target-ship, Portsmouth harbour. The gun used to propel the shot was a 68-pounder, smooth bore, of the ordinary pattern. The two experimental plates, one of which was a large and the other a small one, were furnished by different makers, and the Sirius was moored at a distance of 200 yards from the Stork gun-boat, from which the solid 68-pounder cast-iron shot was fired with the common service charge. The largest plate of the two was composed of metal which, although perforated and broken by successive shots, proved to be of great tenacity and superior fibrous character in the composition of its metal, inasmuch as it displayed no cracks throughout the whole extent of its surface, and no damage except that occasioned in the immediate locality of the perforation. The smaller plate was more brittle, and was not only perforated but fractured. One shot which was brought on shore struck with such tremendous force as to be almost flattened. The experiments created considerable interest.

THE QUEEN AT THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—Her Majesty paid a private visit to the Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington on Monday. Her Majesty, it is well known, has taken great interest in the formation of these beautiful grounds, and had intended to have honoured the opening by her presence. On the present occasion her Majesty walked through the whole grounds, and minutely scrutinised all the arrangements, and then planted with her hands a beautiful Wellingtonia, exactly opposite to the one planted by the Prince Consort on a former occasion.

LAW AND CRIME.

The regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards was last week compelled to march in the middle of a sultry day from Kingston to Guildford, a distance of eighteen miles. The men were forced to carry with them every item of portable property which they possessed. They had to march with their heads in those strange contrivances of basketwork and bearskin, which, if worn by any but soldiers, would be considered as the most ludicrous headgear in the world. Their throats were buckled up in tight black leather stocks, and each man, to diminish the weight of his knapsack, wore his two pairs of trousers, one over the other. The weight carried by each, at the most moderate estimate, was 17 lb., and the day was the hottest which the present season has yet afforded. A private named Norton fell out from fatigue and the oppressiveness of the weather, and was ordered to fall in again, as the regiment was then but a short distance from its destination. He obeyed, and soon afterwards dropped, and died in a few hours. Whereupon a jury is summoned to sit upon his body. One hears constantly of enlightened British juries, but by no chance whatever of enlightened British officers. There was an opportunity on this particular occasion of the jury enlightening the benighted officers; but it appears that the officers rather bedazzled the jury, inasmuch as the enlightened ones delivered a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes, being the result of a sunstroke sustained on the march between Guildford and Kingston." Natural causes, we are thus informed, are the result of a sunstroke on the march, &c., from which Death occurs. Had such a verdict as this been delivered in a tap-room one might by a parity of unreasoning have ascribed it to Natural Causes being the result of adulterated liquors acting upon persons of weak mental development. But, from an enlightened British jury one would have rather expected the verdict to have set forth that the death was a Natural Consequence of the ignorance, stupidity, and inhumanity of certain persons commanding such a march under such circumstances.

Sir John Villiers Shelley, M.P. for Westminster, was charged at Marlborough-street with misbehaviour. According to the evidence for the prosecution Sir John had been guilty of a breach of decency almost as gross as that for which Sir Charles Sedley was fined £500 in the reign of Charles II. In the present case the police magistrate, after hearing evidence on both sides, dismissed the charge, and announced that Sir John left the Court without a stain on his character.

A Mr. Heath, clothier at Bishops Stortford, brought an action for assault against certain persons named Spencer, Canning, Hayden, and Marshall. It appeared that the plaintiff called on the defendant, Canning, to pay an account. A little jocularly took place between plaintiff and one of the two female servants, and plaintiff at length chased the girl for a kiss. Here the evidence becomes rather bewildering, especially as the servant girl takes plaintiff into the nursery to show him a fire, and locks herself in a room, which he bolts outside, and he is next heard of wandering about the house without his boots. Then enter defendants, who punch his head, horsewhip him, kick him, and rub grease and soot over his face and hair. His boots are next day seen on a pole carried through Bishops Stortford by the town clerk, to the great exultation of the natives. It must be confessed that this narrative is somewhat incomprehensible, and apparently the jury thought so too, for after having confused themselves for some time trying to make something of it, they gave up the task in despair, and were considerably discharged by the Court.

POLICE.

THE GREAT FIRE IN TOLLEY-STREET.—John Barrow was charged with breaking into the sewers in Weston-street, near Tolley-street, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of tallow.

Mr. William Wilkins, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, said that, in consequence of the immense quantity of tallow in the sewers near the water-side, men in the employ of the board were placed to watch the different manholes to prevent the tallow being taken away by those without authority. Witness was going down Weston-street when he saw several men emerge from one of the manholes, among whom was the prisoner, on whose back they placed a heavy sackful of tallow, with which he was about to walk off. Witness prevented him, and a mob surrounded them and defied his interference. A constable came up at the time, and he gave the prisoner into custody, but he was rescued.

A man he received charge of the prisoner, who tripped him up and kicked him severely. A mob surrounded witness and rescued the prisoner, but he followed him and saw him secured.

The prisoner denied going into the sewers, and said all he had to do with the tallow was that a man asked him to carry it.

Mr. Burman said he should deal with the prisoner for assaulting the police, by sentencing him to a month's hard labour.

Several persons were charged with having many hundred pounds weight of similar tallow in their possession in carts and sacks, which they had purchased of men who had collected it in the sewers.

Mr. Burman discharged them, but ordered the tallow to be detained until the insurance officers or others came forward and put in a claim to it. If not within a reasonable time claimed by them it would be returned to the parties in whose possession it was found. He thought that some one ought to have attended this court before to put in a claim.

ORGAN-GRINDING.—Giuseppe Biuccharin, an Italian organ-grinder, was charged with continuing to play his organ in University-street, after having been requested to go away for just and reasonable cause by a householder in that street.

Mr. Rawlins, a teacher of military engineering, and professor of drawing at St. Mark's College, stated that he had been for some years persecuted by the annoyance of organ-grinders playing before his house, which was peculiarly distressing to him, as he suffered much from ill-health, having twice had brain fever when an officer in the last India Company's service. There was also an invalid lady residing in the house. These circumstances were known to some malicious neighbours, who took a pleasure in torturing him by sending organ-grinders to play in front of his house. He had repeatedly been compelled to give these men into custody, and bring them before the magistrate. On Monday he was ill in bed, and several organ-grinders came and played in front of his house in the space of two hours. His servant, who had been taught to say in Italian, "Go away, there are sick people here," sent them away one after the other, but the prisoner, who was the last of the swarm, refused to go away, and persisted in playing his organ. Consequently Mr. Rawlins was obliged, ill as he was, to get up and dress himself, go out into the street, and himself order

the man away. As he still refused to go away witness gave him into custody.

The prisoner, who pretended not to know English (though he had spoken plainly enough to the constable on the way to the station-house) was informed by means of an interpreter of the effect of Mr. Rawlins's evidence, to which he replied that he did not think he was doing wrong.

Mr. Corrie—You must have known you had no business to stay after you were told to go away. I shall fine you 5s., and if you do it again I shall fine you 10s.

Before the interpreter had time to translate the decision, the prisoner, suddenly recovering his knowledge of English, declared that he should not pay the fine.

Mr. Corrie—Then I will keep your organ and seal that.

The prisoner, who appeared astonished at this suggestion, paid the fine and was liberated.

ODD STRECH BY AN ALDERMAN.—Charles Mackney was charged with assaulting his wife.

Elizabeth Mackney said her husband was a brass-maker, not a sober man. The assault took place in June, 1860, and, upon receiving a summons, the prisoner absconded, and she had heard nothing of him for twelve months, but, on ascertaining where he was, she gave information to the police, and the warrant which had been issued for his apprehension was immediately executed. She had been married five years, and her husband had frequently ill-used her, but she did not wish to lock him up if he would only keep from drink and not ill-treat her.

Alderman Mechi said that the prisoner had behaved very badly to his wife in deserting her for twelve months; but if there was any prospect of bringing such a young couple happily together again, he would prefer that course to sending the man to prison, and thereby widening the breach between them.

The prisoner's mother suggested that he should allow his wife a separate maintenance.

Alderman Mechi said he was surprised to hear such a suggestion from a respectable married woman. She had no right to interfere between man and wife, and her observation was extremely discreditable to her. He recommended both parties to exercise forbearance towards each other, and directed the prisoner to find bail in £20 to keep the peace for six months, and his own recognisances in a like amount for the same purpose for twelve months.

The prisoner was locked up in default.

MR. FRANCE AND HIS "WRINKLES."—William France, alias Turley, and William Brennan, who have been in custody for some days on a charge of wholesale dealing in base coin, were brought up for final examination.

Mr. Pollard attended for the prosecution.

France has been for some years under the observation of the Mint authorities. He has been known to be one of the most extensive dealers in base coin in England. So careful has he been in his movements and dealings that all ordinary means to bring him to justice failed. Mr. Brennan, formerly an inspector belonging to the G. division, and later employed by the Mint, having procured the assistance of two young men named Gurling and Yeomans to enact the characters of "smashers," provided them with marked money. They effected the purchase of several parcels of base coin, shillings, florins, and half-crowns, from the prisoner France, at the Rochester Castle beerhouse, Lower Marsh, Lambeth. On Friday evening last Mr. Brennan, with several officers, proceeded to the beerhouse, and captured the prisoner, who made a desperate resistance. The marked money paid to him just before seven counterfeit florins and six halfpennies was found in his pocket among some gold and other coins. Prisoner Brennan, on finding France captured, rushed into a shed in the yard and endeavoured to make away with a quantity of base coin placed there, but was apprehended in the act. When taken to the station-house the prisoner France, addressing Gurling, one of the witnesses, said, "I shall plead 'Guilty' at the Old Bailey, and when I come out I'll shake hands with you and soon stop your wind." It was said that he had been in the habit of attending the Old Bailey Sessions for years, particularly on those days appointed for the Mint prosecutions, for the purpose, as he has frequently said, of "picking up fresh wrinkles." The fact with which he questioned the witnesses sufficiently proved that he had gained by his visits.

Mr. Norton observed that the prosecution in this case struck more at the root of the great evil at end on the passing of base coin than any that had been brought before him. Three-fourths of the base money manufactured was passed on inexperienced women and poor struggling widows with small shops, and the consequence was that many of them were ruined. The prisoner France had told one of the witnesses that he had taken "four-score" florins with him to Hampton Road, and got rid of them all in one day, and that his woman had passed off as many as seventeen at one public-house. He (Mr. Norton) wished to know if that was likely.

Mr. Pollard replied that it was quite probable. It was well known that France had been in the habit of taking quantities of base coin with him to fairs and races to supply the passers.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

PERILS OF WAITING.—Philip Brown, aged forty-one, and Charles McCarthy, twenty-five, two Irish labourers well known to the police, were charged on remand with assaulting a French seaman and stealing from his person a sovereign and a quantity of silver.

The man who had been robbed did not attend. His deposition was, however, read over, and the magistrate determined to proceed with the case. On the morning of Wednesday in last week the Frenchman was inquiring for a steam-boat wharf, from which a Dunkirk steamer was advertised to sail, when he met with the wife of the prisoner Brown, and asked her the way. She immediately said she was going there, and would take him to the place, but instead of doing so she led him to her own dwelling, No. 1, Salter's-alley, Greenbank, Wapping. The prisoners, who were there, compelled him to send for some rum. He would partake of nothing but milk. The prisoners, on ascertaining that he had more money about him, insisted on his paying for more drink, and, on his refusal, threatened to murder him. McCarthy seized him by the throat, and nearly strangled him. He made a desperate resistance, and was ultimately thrown down on his back. He called out "Murder!" as loud as he was able, on which Brown put his hand over his mouth and stifled his cries, while McCarthy knelt upon him, ransacked his pockets, and took a sovereign, a 5s. piece, and 18s. in other silver from his portmanteau. The prisoners then put the empty portmanteau into the Frenchman's pocket, and kicked him into the street. A constable named Walker was passing, and, seeing a crowd round the poor fellow, sought him how he had been ill-used. McCarthy denied all knowledge of the robbery, but was taken into custody by Walker, who found a portion of the money upon him. A few hours after Walker arrested Brown and his wife, and, upon searching the former at the station-house, discovered a sovereign concealed in his stocking, and a 5s. piece, three florins, and 2s. 6d. in his waistcoat pocket.

Mr. Woolrich said he was very sorry the prosecutor had been compelled to leave England. If he had stayed he should have committed the prisoners for trial. He sentenced them for the unlawful possession of the money found on them to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour.

MR. CHARLES WORTH.—The Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday gave judgment in the case of the "Queen v. Charlesworth." It will be remembered that Mr. Charlesworth was indicted, at the last York Assizes, for bribery at the Wakefield election, and that a witness named Fernandez refused to answer the questions put to him; whereupon the Judge, at the request of the Solicitor-

General, discharged the jury. The defendant contended that the Judge had no power to discharge the jury, but ought to have entered an acquittal in his favour. A rule nisi to enter final judgment for the defendant was accordingly obtained in the Queen's Bench, and after several days' argument the Court has discharged the rule, on the ground, mainly, that the Judge had the power to discharge the jury, and that the former trial had not been brought to such a legitimate and lawful conclusion as would allow of the plea that no one could be tried twice for the same offence. If the Crown so determine, Mr. Charlesworth will again be put upon his trial.

THREE CHILDREN POISONED.—A dreadful crime was committed on Wednesday, in Somerset, by a woman named Jane Pethorpe, who administered poison to her three children, one of whom, a boy named Thomas, died from its effects, after which she attempted to destroy herself by swallowing some of the same poison (laudanum). Fortunately a neighbour became suspicious that something was wrong, and the door of her room was broken open, when the unfortunate woman and her children were found in an almost insensible state, and were removed to St. Edmund's workhouse, where every attention was paid to the survivors. The woman is in custody at the workhouse infirmary, in a very bad state. The desertion of the poor woman by her husband was the cause of her committing such an awful crime. In her room was found a letter, which stated that she was in great distress, and that she wanted her goods sold, as she was about leaving this world, and the proceeds she wished to be applied towards paying her bread bill, &c.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER ON THE MARCH.—A detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in heavy marching order, left Kingston for Guildford on Wednesday week. About two miles and a half from the latter place Private Norton fell out exhausted, but was told to join again, as he had only such a short distance to go. This he did, observing that he would not fall out again; he would rather fall dead on the road. Just before reaching Guildford he fell quite exhausted, and afterwards died. He had not complained on the march, but he staggered a good deal from stooping to side after he fell out the first time. The day was very hot, and several men fell out during the march. They had to carry a very heavy kit indeed, owing to changing barracks, and if they had not brought the whole of their things with them they would have been lost. They had a musket, an extra pair of trousers, great coat, and other articles, weighing altogether about 70 lb. They had two surgeons with them. Many took off their stocks, but it was against the general rules to do so. They wore their bearskin caps, which weighed about 5 lb. They had a wagon behind, which carried up one or two men. While on the march, the men arrived at a horse-tough in front of a public-house, not only drank out of it but dipped their heads in. The whole of the men looked considerably distressed with the heat. More than one officer carried the musket and the knapsack of the soldiers. Two other men, named Griffith and Homer, also fell exhausted after the regiment got into the town, but they recovered. At the inquest it appeared that the regiment halted on a common near Ripley, where there was some very impure water, and it was difficult to keep the men from it. The deceased put on two pairs of trousers, by his own choice, to prevent them being put in his knapsack. A colour-sergeant said he found the bearskin cap very oppressive on a hot day; but Assistant-Surgeon Turner and Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple gave it as their opinion that the bearskin protects the head from the sun. An officer who had been in India said the march was as bad as an Indian march. The deceased was a sober man, and had never been in hospital. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Death from natural causes, the result of sunstroke received on the march between Kingston and Guildford."

BARBARISM IN A NURSERY.—The Tribunal of Mons has sentenced the Lady Abbess of the Convent of Hautray, and two nuns, to six months' imprisonment and a fine, for illegally inveigling a young girl and confining her. The girl was found crouching in a loathsome den, without light or air, vermin crawling around her person; and in this hideous plight the poor girl, who had become mad, had been immured for long, long months. The Lady Abbess and the nuns admitted that they had put her there out of the way, as her howling disturbed their slumbers and devotions.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

It being apprehended that very large sales of money stock will be necessary to meet the demands of the Bank of England, the market for the same has been very active, and prices have been a dropping tendency. Consols for Transfer have been done as low as 94 1/2, and 94 1/4. Bank of England 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of Ireland 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of Scotland 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of North America 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the United States 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of Mexico 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the Republic 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the Empire 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the Pacific 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the Atlantic 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the Indian Ocean 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the South Sea 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. Bank of the West India 4s. 10s. 1/2, and 4s. 10s. 1/4. 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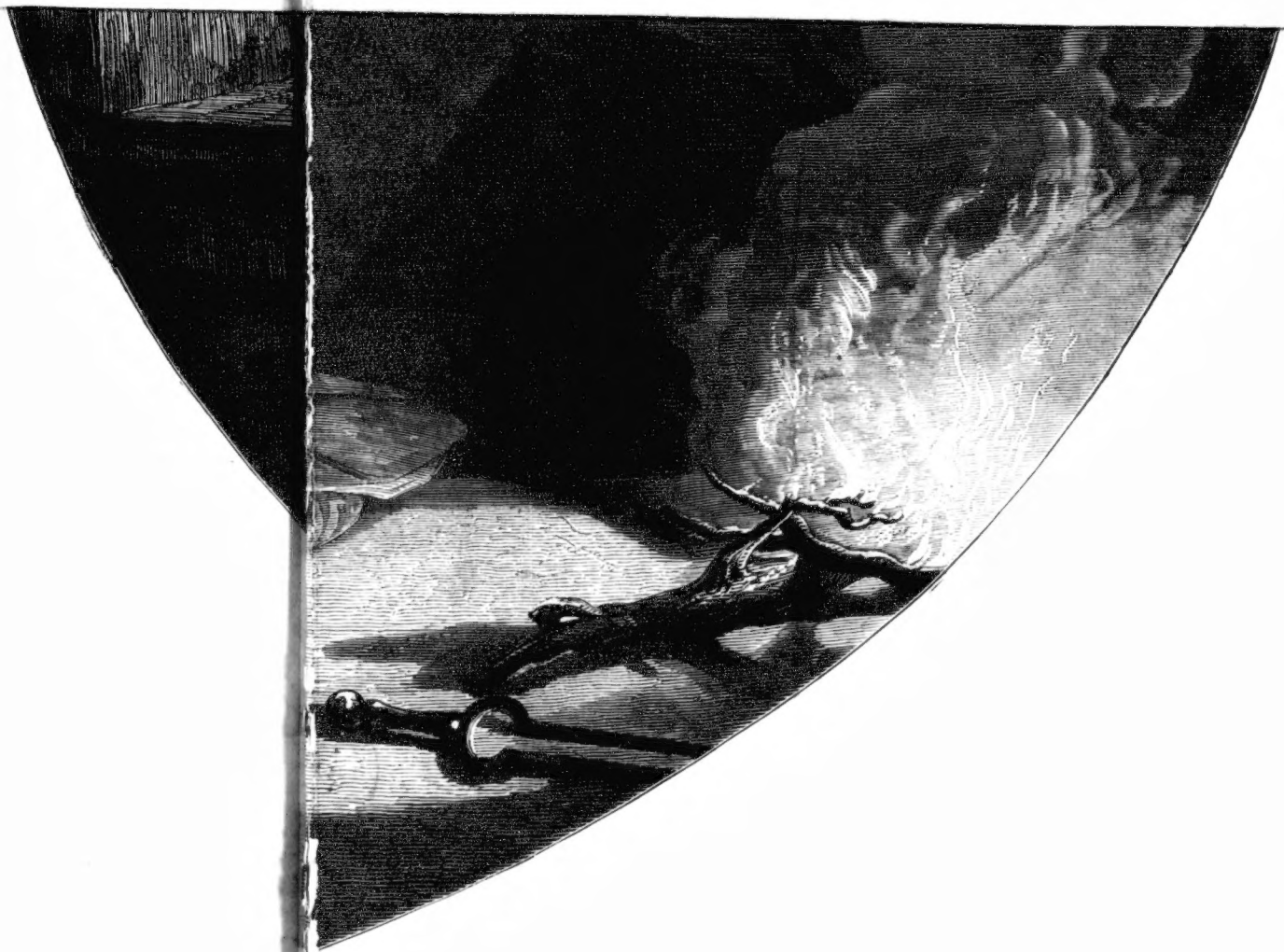
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away of the body in old and young. Certificate No. 162410—He
find the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. (1841—Harvey;
Dr. Wüster, in short, Dr. Livingston. We say 2000 cases of
60,000 cure.—"I have derived a considerable benefit from
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No. 45,832.—"Of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia,
nervousness, constipation, indigestion, indigestion, indigestion, in-
dignity at the stomach, and vomiting. Maria Joy, Wortham Lang,
near Dids, Norfolk." Cure No. 50,087—Field-Marshal the Duke of
47,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Rivington, near Warrington, Wilham
Groves, Esq., of Rivington, near Warrington, indigestion, indigestion,
neuralgia, and nervousness. Cure No. 30,212—Captain Allan, of
epileptic fits. Cure No. 42,116—Major Edie, of enlargement of the
liver and total prostration of strength. Cure No. 20,418—Rev.
Dr. Minister, of clamps, spasms, and daily vomitings. Cure No.
10,000.—"Of years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, indigestion,
and debility. W.B. Reeves, 101, Fleet-street, London." Cure No.
42,085.—"Of eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with
cramps, spasms, and nausea. The Rev. John W. Flavel, Ridding-
ton Rectory, Norfolk." Cure No. 31,878.—The Rev. James I. Cam-
pbell, of Rivington, Norfolk, of indigestion, indigestion, indigestion,
Cure No. 45,770—James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of
thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement,
and partial deafness. No. 36,417—Dr. Routh found it the best food
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12lb., 14s. 6d.; 13lb., 15s. 6d.; 14lb., 16s. 6d.; 15lb., 17s. 6d.; 16lb., 18s. 6d.;
17lb., 19s. 6d.; 18lb., 20s. 6d.; 19lb., 21s. 6d.; 20lb., 22s. 6d.; 21lb., 23s. 6d.;
22lb., 24s. 6d.; 23lb., 25s. 6d.; 24lb., 26s. 6d.; 25lb., 27s. 6d.; 26lb., 28s. 6d.;
27lb., 29s. 6d.; 28lb., 30s. 6d.; 29lb., 31s. 6d.; 30lb., 32s. 6d.; 31lb., 33s. 6d.;
32lb., 34s. 6d.; 33lb., 35s. 6d.; 34lb., 36s. 6d.; 35lb., 37s. 6d.; 36lb., 38s. 6d.;
37lb., 39s. 6d.; 38lb., 40s. 6d.; 39lb., 41s. 6d.; 40lb., 42s. 6d.; 41lb., 43s. 6d.;
42lb., 44s. 6d.; 43lb., 45s. 6d.; 44lb., 46s. 6d.; 45lb., 47s. 6d.; 46lb., 48s. 6d.;
47lb., 49s. 6d.; 48lb., 50s. 6d.; 49lb., 51s. 6d.; 50lb., 52s. 6d.; 51lb., 53s. 6d.;
52lb., 54s. 6d.; 53lb., 55s. 6d.; 54lb., 56s. 6d.; 55lb., 57s. 6d.; 56lb., 58s. 6d.;
57lb., 59s. 6d.; 58lb., 60s. 6d.; 59lb., 61s. 6d.; 60lb., 62s. 6d.; 61lb., 63s. 6d.;
62lb., 64s. 6d.; 63lb., 65s. 6d.; 64lb., 66s. 6d.; 65lb., 67s. 6d.; 66lb., 68s. 6d.;
67lb., 69s. 6d.; 68lb., 70s. 6d.; 69lb., 71s. 6d.; 70lb., 72s. 6d.; 71lb., 73s. 6d.;
72lb., 74s. 6d.; 73lb., 75s. 6d.; 74lb., 76s. 6d.; 75lb., 77s. 6d.; 76lb., 78s. 6d.;
77lb., 79s. 6d.; 78lb., 80s. 6d.; 79lb., 81s. 6d.; 80lb., 82s. 6d.; 81lb., 83s. 6d.;
82lb., 84s. 6d.; 83lb., 85s. 6d.; 84lb., 86s. 6d.; 85lb., 87s. 6d.; 86lb., 88s. 6d.;
87lb., 89s. 6d.; 88lb., 90s. 6d.; 89lb., 91s. 6d.; 90lb., 92s. 6d.; 91lb., 93s. 6d.;
92lb., 94s. 6d.; 93lb., 95s. 6d.; 94lb., 96s. 6d.; 95lb., 97s. 6d.; 96lb., 98s. 6d.;
97lb., 99s. 6d.; 98lb., 100s. 6d.; 99lb., 101s. 6d.; 100lb., 102s. 6d.; 101lb., 103s. 6d.;
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107lb., 109s. 6d.; 108lb., 110s. 6d.; 109lb., 111s. 6d.; 110lb., 112s. 6d.; 111lb., 113s. 6d.;
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137lb., 139s. 6d.; 138lb., 140s. 6d.; 139lb., 141s. 6d.; 140lb., 142s. 6d.; 141lb., 143s. 6d.;
142lb., 144s. 6d.; 143lb., 145s. 6d.; 144lb., 146s. 6d.; 145lb., 147s. 6d.; 146lb., 148s. 6d.;
147lb., 149s. 6d.; 148lb., 150s. 6d.; 149lb., 151s. 6d.; 150lb., 152s. 6d.; 151lb., 153s. 6d.;
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157lb., 159s. 6d.; 158lb., 160s. 6d.; 159lb., 161s. 6d.; 160lb., 162s. 6d.; 161lb., 163s. 6d.;
162lb., 164s. 6d.; 163lb., 165s. 6d.; 164lb., 166s. 6d.; 165lb., 167s. 6d.; 166lb., 168s. 6d.;
167lb., 169s. 6d.; 168lb., 170s. 6d.; 169lb., 171s. 6d.; 170lb., 172s. 6d.; 171lb., 173s. 6d.;
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